

CHURCH-STATE
QUERY RENEWED
TO GOV. SMITH

Teachings in McVey's Manual Are Basis of New Marshall Challenge

DENIES MAKING ANY
DISLOYALTY CHARGE

Disclaims Intention to Put Ban on Candidacy Because of Religious Connections

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Another chapter was added today to the documentary debate between Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Charles C. Marshall, New York attorney and Episcopalian, when the latter made public a reply to Governor Smith.

Mr. Marshall's letter, written in answer to Governor Smith's reply to his open letter in the Atlantic Monthly, challenged the Governor's statement that the religious convictions imputed are not held by Roman Catholics, as far as the Governor knows.

Supporting his contentions with quotations from the "Manual of Christian Doctrine," published by John Joseph McVey (Philadelphia, 1895), under the imprimatur of Archbishop, now Cardinal Dougherty, Mr. Marshall contended that some of the teachings of the Roman Catholic church are irreconcilable with American constitutional fundamentals. This, Mr. Marshall asserted, was a matter of policy and not religious controversy.

Mr. Marshall quoted the following excerpts from Mr. McVey's book: "In what order or respect is the state subordinate to the (Roman Catholic) church? Answer: In the spiritual order and in all things referring to that order."

"What right has the Pope in virtue of this supremacy? Answer: The right to annul those laws or acts of government that would injure the salvation of souls or attack the natural rights of citizens."

"What more should the State do than respect the rights and liberty of the (Roman Catholic) church? Answer: The State should also aid, protect and defend the church."

"What then is the principal obligation of heads of states? Answer: Their principal obligation is to practice the Catholic religion, and as they are in power, to protect and defend it."

Rights and Duties Defined
"Has the State the right and the duty to proscribe atheism or heresy? Answer: Yes, it has the right and duty to do so, both for the good of the Nation and for that of the faithful themselves; for atheism is one of the principal foundations of social unity."

This book, which he said had run through 48 editions, Mr. Marshall asserted, was being used in high schools, and was one of the books from which the religious instruction of 20,000,000 citizens were being taught.

Quoting Mr. McVey, Mr. Marshall cited the following extracts as showing the position the Roman Catholic Church took in the matter of dissenting faiths:

"When may the state tolerate dissenting worshipers? Answer: When these worshipers have acquired a sort of legal existence consecrated by time and accorded by treaties and covenants."

"May the state separate itself from the (Roman Catholic) church? Answer: No, for it may not withdraw from the supreme law of Christ."

"What name is given to the doctrine that the state has neither the right nor the duty to be united to the (Roman Catholic) church? Answer: This is liberalism; it is founded principally on the fact that modern society rests on liberty of conscience and of worship, and on liberty of speech and the press."

Liberalism is Condemned
"Why is liberalism to be condemned? Answer: Because it is the all subordination of the state to the (Roman Catholic) church."

"If you will insist that this teaching applies only to the ideal Roman Catholic state," Mr. Marshall asked the Governor, "may I ask why it is taught in the United States?"

Mr. Marshall said he accepted Governor Smith's disclaimer, but I submit that you are wholly wrong in your statement that these convictions are not held by other American Catholics."

Mr. Marshall denied that he had made an imputation of disloyalty on the part of Governor Smith, but he denied the Governor's right to brand his inquiry as "religious controversy."

"I do not charge," he said, "that the teaching of McVey's Manual is disloyal in the sense in which you use that word, but I do say it is dangerous and pernicious and one against which citizens other than Roman Catholics have a right to protest and act."

Question of Public Interest
In closing, Mr. Marshall said, in part:

"I trust I have made myself clear that you mistake for a question of faith a question relating to the polity of a church political sovereignty that proclaims its position by asking even at the present hour a place among the sovereignties of mankind at the Council Board of the League of Nations."

"If, sir, within the purview of these facts the public officials of the State of New York, or of the United States,"

Tractors Oust Mules,
Extra Crops Result

By the Associated Press

Urbana, Ill., April 18

ILLINOIS farmers must find a market for an extra 6,500,000 bushels of corn and 12,000,000 bushels of oats as a result of the substitution of tractors for horses and mules and the consequent drop in the number of work animals on farms of the State, it is pointed out by E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In the last seven years the number of work horses and mules on Illinois farms dropped 1 per cent, the number having slumped from 1,243,500 in 1920 to 980,100 this year, his figures show.

PUBLIC WARNED
TO SHUN WOODS

Asked to Spend Holiday Anywhere but in Forests, and Keep Fires Down

A plea to holiday makers to spend their day tomorrow in the garden, on the beaches, at the ball games, or the theater—any place but in the woods—was made today by William A. L. Bazeley, State Commissioner of Conservation, who said that this is the one way in which the public generally can co-operate most effectively in prevention of forest fires.

All of the approximately 100 fires which broke out yesterday and Saturday were reported to be under control this morning, according to Maxwell C. Hutchinson, State Forest Fire Warden. The situation depends, he said, upon the co-operation of the public in keeping new fires to a minimum and the vigilance of the fire-fighting forces in putting out those that start.

Every woodpile gatherer of mayflowers who will forgo that pleasure, every would-be picnicker who will eat his lunch on the beach instead of in the woods, and every motorist who will avoid the forest roads will be doing as much as volunteer fireman to relieve the situation, Mr. Bazeley said. He urged that even those who carry nothing that might start fires should keep out of the woods as an example to others to observe the Governor's proclamation.

He renewed the appeal to automobilists to be careful of smoking materials in view of the fact that most of the fires of the last few days have been roadside fires.

Co-operation of local fire wardens and their forces has been effective in practically all parts of the State, and with the aid of volunteers there have been many men available as could be used in most cases, Mr. Hutchinson said.

"If the reports as to the number of acres burned over, from 6000 to 8000, are correct," he said, "it would be safe to say that the fire will cause a damage of \$100,000. The timber burned over was pine worth anywhere from \$10 to \$20 an acre, and had been growing for the past generation without having been damaged by fire. The loss will be felt by the woodworking plants in the vicinity of Townsend, which were making use of this timber for the source of their lumber supply."

The legislative record shows that a bill by the Legislative Committee on Conservation to provide for better control of the work of extinguishing as well as preventing forest fires is on Governor Fuller's desk awaiting approval, having been passed by the Senate Thursday.

It bill provides that in the case of fires which get beyond the control of the local wardens, the State Forester or his assistants may take charge and may engage necessary help and equipment to put them out, in this way co-ordinating the work of local departments as well as utilizing State equipment to the best advantage.

FIFTH AVENUE GROUP PLANS ON FINER CITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—In order to aid in the building of a better and finer city and in its encouragement of good citizenship, the Fifth Avenue Association has blazed a path of pioneer accomplishment.

Michael Friedman, president of the association and head of B. Altman & Co., in the annual report for 1926.

The report describes activities of the association and plans for the future. John H. Towne, chairman of the board of directors, contributes a message.

and Capt. William J. Pedrick, vice-president and general manager, says Fifth Avenue will, in increasing measure, "continue to be the logical business center of the metropolis," also "the show window of America."

The report shows what has been done to stimulate architectural excellence by awarding prizes for the best new and remodelled buildings in its territory. Other problems are pointing for orderly development, transit, elimination of offensive advertising, silencing of unnecessary noises and preservation of parks.

JUGOSLAVS SEEK
TREATY CHANGE
FROM ITALIANS

Tirana Pact Again Brought to the Fore—Italy Resents French Action

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Belgrade

ROME, April 18.—No solution is yet in sight of the conflict between Italy and Yugoslavia, which is now not only restricted to Albania but is extended to the whole Adriatic. The situation needs careful handling to avoid complications and the delay in the opening of direct negotiations between the two governments.

A new delay will now certainly follow on account of the resignation of the Yugoslav Government—is largely responsible for a recrudescence of the conflict. There seemed a good prospect a few days ago of an early settlement of the dispute, the Italian Government having, with some hesitations, consented to examine the points at issue directly with the Yugoslav Government, and the Yugoslav Minister at Rome had received instructions from his own Government to open negotiations.

Before any official meeting had taken place The Christian Science Monitor's representative understands that the Palazzo Chigi learnt the textual alterations of the Treaty of Trieste, insisting on new formulas which would satisfy Yugoslav public opinion. This action greatly irritated the Italian Foreign Office, the note issued stating that on no account would the Italian Government discuss the Trieste Treaty with a government which was not a party to the agreement, concluded with Albania.

Firm in Viewpoints
It is difficult to see how the Italian and Yugoslav Governments are coming out of this deadlock, as both seem firm in their respective viewpoints.

Word reached Rome yesterday that the Yugoslav Government was contemplating placing the whole matter in the hands of the League of Nations, but the proposal was received with indignation by the Fascist press. The Giornale d'Italia stated that when the text of the treaty of Trieste was published, Yugoslavia raised no formal protest nor asked to discuss the treaty when it was registered at the League of Nations. Another Fascist newspaper says that any withdrawal of the League would be out of place, and that eventually the Yugoslav appeal would have the same fate as the famous protest of Ras Tefar over the Anglo-Italian agreement in Abyssinia.

Should, however, the League intervene, the only one to lose, it is said.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

"VERMONT SPECIAL" TAKES MESSAGE TO MIDDLE WEST

Ten-Day Pilgrimage Is Headed by John E. Weeks, Governor of State, and First Stop Will Be at Columbus, O.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 18 (Special)—The "Vermont Special" train, bearing its message to the middle West and nearly 150 men and women of the Green Mountain State, who are starting on a 10-day pilgrimage, pulled out of the station at Burlington early this afternoon for Columbus, O. Seven Pullmans are required for the people, while five baggage cars are loaded with Vermont products on exhibit. Photographs and illustrations of Vermont are also on display.

Other newspapers aboard the train are the Burlington Free Press, John L. Southwick of the Burlington Free Press.

A Vermont newspaper known at home and abroad who is taking the trip is John Barrett of Grafton, former United States Minister to Siam and former president of the Pan-American Union. E. L. Olney of Rutland, general manager of the Associated Industries of Vermont, whose members have arranged most of the displays that are carried on the train, and James P. Taylor of Burlington, secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, are leading members of the party.

Products of Vermont
The maple products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Products of Vermont are featured again this year, with the so-called "Maple Sugar Kings" of the United States in charge, George C. Cary of St. Johnsbury. The granite

Nation's Women Urged to Renew
Interest in Country's Affairs

D. A. R. Head Pleads for Intelligently Marked Ballot and Keener Participation in Social and Political Problems—Denies Militarism

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In addition to the delegates from 2216 chapters, it was estimated that there were about 2000 additional alternates and members of the National Society. Daughters of the American Revolution, in attendance when the thirty-sixth Congress opened in the Washington Auditorium. Floor, galleries and boxes and stage were filled with women in bright spring attire with the glitter of badges and the blue of the ribbon of the order. Flowers banked the stage in front of Mrs. Alfred J. Brouseau, president-general.

In her annual address Mrs. Brouseau stated that "it is an unceasingly onward movement that I desire for the Daughters of the American Revolution now and not too great a reliance upon our rich, productive past."

While deprecating the "march of the new order," and especially its manifestations in Russia, Mrs. Brouseau said: "It is not my purpose to utter a Jeremiad, but rather to urge upon the women of this organization an even more active participation in those affairs of today that are pressing themselves on us under many new guises."

Restoration of Historic Spots
"In this beloved society of ours, which was organized to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom," she found our greatest and most worthy endeavor.

Detailing the work of the Daughters, the president-general said: "The location and restoration of historic spots has been our inspiration for 35 years, and we have preserved for all time to come many thousands of precious landmarks. We have erected tablets and monuments to the patriots who gave to us through sacrifice and persistent effort this great country of ours."

The genealogical research and the preservation of valuable family records not only furnish to the world authentic data on the early beginnings of our history, but form a connecting link between the mother countries and the sons and daughters who have peopled America. It is our goal in time to acquire one of the largest and most comprehensive genealogical libraries in the country.

"But much of the effort will be wasted if it ends with achievements only along these prescribed lines. The great basic reason for this work of preservation—love of our country's history, veneration for its founders and respect for their ideals."

Retracing his footsteps of 50 years ago, as he puts it, J. Ramsay MacDonald, formerly Prime Minister of Great Britain and leader of the British Labor Party, is now visiting Boston with his daughter, Miss Isabel MacDonald, and was today received by Governor Fuller. He is accompanied by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation.

This morning the party started out early to visit historical points about Boston in which both Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald are interested. At 10:25 Mr. MacDonald arrived at the State House to keep his appointment with Governor Fuller, who with Mrs. Fuller welcomed him to Boston. The interview lasted quite a little time and many cordial expressions of good will were exchanged between the Governor and the former Prime Minister.

Governor and Mrs. Fuller then led the party around the State House, showing them some of the statues and the old architecture. Mr. MacDonald was greeted by handclapping, to which he responded with a beaming smile. The party then re-entered their car and drove off to Concord with an old acquaintance of Mr. MacDonald's. They will stop at Salem if possible, as he wants to once again see the house of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Brief Tour of Country
Mr. MacDonald has announced he will leave Boston tomorrow morning, from New York he is going to Washington, where he will attend a dinner of the American Federation of Labor and also be entertained by Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador. He will also, of course, see President Coolidge.

He is sailing back to England next Monday.

The party arrived in Boston last night, having motored from New York yesterday, and on their way stopped at several other places, at Plymouth, Mr. MacDonald wanted to see the changes that had taken place since he had set foot there three decades ago. Last night, in talking of this visit to reporters, he said "Plymouth is so formalized now."

"It used to be a delightful village where you could catch the spirit of the place."

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1927

Public Warned to Shun Woods..... 1
Mayor's Budget Goes to Council..... 1
Ramsay MacDonald Visits Boston..... 1
Scouts Ready for Jamboree..... 48
Patrols May Program Ready..... 48
Trial Flight of Bellanca Monoplane..... 1
Labor to Confer on Education..... 18
Great Markets of Leading Places..... 17
Mayor Reviews School Building Plans..... 18

General
Mr. Marshall Answers Governor Smith..... 1
Chiang Kai-shek Nanking Seat of Government..... 1
Jugoslavia Seeks Treaty Change..... 1
Religion..... 1
D. A. R. Head Pleads Activity..... 1
Italy Favors Hungarian King..... 1
Tokyo Cabinet Resigns Office..... 1
Gould Education in Session..... 1
Prefers Bicycle to Motorcar..... 1
Prize Colleges Are Advocated..... 1
Canada Opposes Negotiations..... 1
Seattle Forms Liberty League..... 1
Interview With Julius Rosenwald..... 1
Belgium Forming Active Army..... 1
Athens to Have Water Supply..... 1

Financial
Broad Buying in Industrials..... 12
New York Stocks and Bonds..... 12
New York City Market..... 12
Boston Stock Market..... 12
Steel Trade Factors Point to a Decline..... 12
Block Markets of Leading Cities..... 12
Sharp Drop in Grain Market..... 12

Sports
Major League Baseball..... 12
Baseball..... 12
George Washington Wins Shoot..... 12

Features
The Sundial..... 8
World News Page..... 8
The Diary of St. Louis..... 8
The Crown of Christ..... 8
The Children's Page..... 8
The Diary of St. Louis..... 8
The Crown of Christ..... 8
The Children's Page..... 8

Editorial
The Lighter Veil..... 17
Letters to the Editor..... 17
The Week in Paris..... 17

The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow

Women's Enterprises Page

TRIAL FLIGHTS
OF MONOPLANE
PROVE SUCCESS

New Motor Installed in Bellanca—Lieut. Wade Tells of Proposed Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18.—A new motor has been installed in the Bellanca monoplane which set a new world record for endurance flying at Roosevelt Field Thursday, and the airplane has just made successful trial flights lasting three hours at Curtiss Field, Long Island.

Clarence B. Chamberlin, who is expected to pilot the Bellanca across the Atlantic, announced that Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd has offered to assist the crew of the Bellanca in their attempt to make the first transatlantic flight. Commander Byrd has been obliged to cancel his plans for the New York to Paris flight, following a mishap at the Teterboro airport Saturday.

Mr. Chamberlin said that Commander Byrd has discussed with him the preparations that should be made for the flight and has volunteered to go over all the charts, maps and diagrams step by step with him and Bert Acosta, his companion pilot when the Bellanca established the new endurance record.

Offers Help in Training
Commander Byrd declared that with the highly developed instruments now being installed in the Bellanca monoplane, an experienced navigator would not be necessary on the trip, and offered to train Mr. Chamberlin and Mr. Acosta in the use of the instruments, Mr. Chamberlin said.

At both trial flights made to test the new motor, the flying machine behaved perfectly. Mr. Chamberlin said. Three additional small tanks of gasoline will be installed in the fuselage to increase the cruising radius by about five flying hours. A small trapdoor will be cut in the roof of the fuselage aft of the gasoline tanks so that the navigator can make observations.

A light chair and folding shelf will be installed just aft of the tanks for the navigator's use. A soft mattress and sufficient blankets will be provided and a partition will be built between the cockpit and the narrow sleeping compartment to shut out the noise of the motor and propeller. Several gasoline consumption tests will be made while the motor is being tested. The new instrument dashboard will contain 14 dials, each of prime importance to the fliers.

Will Have Three Compasses
The flying machine will be equipped with three compasses, a standard magnetic compass, a magnetic steering compass, and an earth induction compass. The drift gauge will show the effect of a side or quartering wind on the airplane's progress and after the compasses are probably the most important instrument the aviator will carry.

The airplane will start on its transatlantic flight approximately 400 miles from the shipping lanes. Gradually, however, the paths will converge until they meet at the Scilly Islands and run parallel from there on.

NUNGESSER TESTS AIRPLANE
PARIS, April 18 (AP)—Capt. Charles Nungesser made his first test flight yesterday in the airplane built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

The flight was successful. The airplane was built for his proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. The flight was successful.

"Sleeping on the Job"
Pays College Expenses

Special Correspondence

Austin, Tex.

CLIMBING the ladder toward the goal of success may not be accomplished for the average youth by "sleeping on the job." Yet two students at the University of Texas are doing just that, as a means of meeting their university expenses.

An old law on the statute books of Texas provides that two men must sleep in the State Treasury every night. A tradition has grown up that university boys should benefit by this job; so the problem of working one's way through school is simplified for Edward Winston and Sam Wheeler.

May 18, 1927

MAYOR'S BUDGET
GOES TO COUNCIL

"Fin. Com." Submits Report at Same Time Asking Further Reductions

Mayor Nichols submitted today to the City Council his budget for departments under his control for this year amounting to \$30,523,463, more than \$300,000 less than the total last year, and the Boston Finance Commission submitted a report of 140 pages on its budget which for approximately \$29,405,000, or \$1,118,463 less to approve in requesting a tax limit than the Mayor's.

It eliminated certain city departments through combination with others of like activity now existing; reductions in payrolls; and reductions in its appropriations for many departments.

The Mayor said he had reduced the budget by cutting nearly \$2,900,000 from the tentative figures of \$31,300,000 which he asked the Legislature year, and the Boston Finance Commission of \$13.50. The fixing of the tax limit at \$13 by the Legislature forced the Mayor to reduce the original estimate by nearly \$2,000,000. The Mayor said that in view of the delay by the Legislature in finally determining the tax limit that the city council would exert celerity in reviewing his figures to determine the budget this year.

Among the Finance Commission's recommendations for saving money this year are the abolition of the market department and the transfer of its duties to the public buildings department; doing away with outside inspectors of the fire department because of their duplication with the activities of the public service corporation; abolition of the second assistant assessor, their work being held by the commission to be unnecessary.

Others include taking over the duties of the statistics division by the budget department; abolition of certain employees in the public buildings department whereby the pay rolls would be reduced by \$100,000; doing away with positions in the street laying-out department whereby \$65,000 might be saved annually, and a reduction of the payroll in the Mayor's office and the abolition of other positions in several other of the city departments.

Outstanding among the recommendations by the Finance Commission for approximate savings this year in the city budget of nearly \$3,000,000 is that for the abolition of many positions in the public works department and for the cutting out of many items for maintenance which the commission says would result in all in a reduction of nearly \$1,000,000.

Pakew Bombed
A formal plenary session of the right wing of the Kuomintang was scheduled to open in Nanking today to ratify the impeachment of the Hanfow communists voted by last week's meeting of the Central Executive Committee, and to draft the basis for the new government.

It is learned that Kuo Shao-chin, a professor in Shanghai University, and described in dispatches as "a notorious Communist," was executed at Nanking on April 9 under orders from Chiang Kai-shek.

A wireless dispatch from Nanking said that three 4-inch guns mounted on Loo Hill, Nanking (which is held by the Cantonese), were being sent to Peking Province by way of Shanghai, to be incorporated in the Cantonese army.

Foreign authorities were awaiting confirmation of Peking dispatches announcing that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy had sought further instructions from their governments as to the next step in the negotiations with Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, growing out of the Nanking outrage. The representatives of the five powers are said to be in favor of taking new measures on the ground that Chen's reply to the five-power

Foreign authorities were awaiting confirmation of Peking dispatches announcing that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy had sought further instructions from their governments as to the next step in the negotiations with Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, growing out of the Nanking outrage. The representatives of the five powers are said to be in favor of taking new measures on the ground that Chen's reply to the five-power

Foreign authorities were awaiting confirmation of Peking dispatches announcing that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy had sought further instructions from their governments as to the next step in the negotiations with Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, growing out of the Nanking outrage. The representatives of the five powers are said to be in favor of taking new measures on the ground that Chen's reply to the five-power

Foreign authorities were awaiting confirmation of Peking dispatches announcing that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy had sought further instructions from their governments as to the next step in the negotiations with Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, growing out of the Nanking outrage. The representatives of the five powers are said to be in favor of taking new measures on the ground that Chen's reply to the five-power

Foreign authorities were awaiting confirmation of Peking dispatches announcing that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy had sought further instructions from their governments as to the next step in the negotiations with Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, growing out of the Nanking outrage. The representatives of the five powers are said to be in favor of taking new measures on the

note concerning the outrages, was unsatisfactory.

In connection with the suggestion of Chen that an international commission be appointed to investigate the Nanking affair, it is emphasized that the Nationalist (Kantones) troops have been established by official investigation.

Chen in his reply refused to acknowledge that the Kantones forces were responsible for the outrages.

The political situation developing from dissension in the ranks of the Kuomintang, or Cantonese political party, is still obscure. At Hankow, seat of the radical section of the party, agitation is going on against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Cantonese Commander-in-Chief, and leader of the Moderates. A rumor has been current that Chiang was planning to advance on Hankow to clear out the Reds.

Question of Party Unity

The former Premier, C. T. Wang, who is high in the councils of the Kuomintang, thinks that hope for unity in the party is gone, but that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, because of his generalissimo, is certain to drive out the radicals.

Much, however, depends on the action of Gen. Tang Sheng-tai, commander of the Cantonese forces from Hunan. Dr. Wang is confident that General Tang will eventually side with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek because Chiang once saved Tang by sending reinforcements when the latter was hard pressed by the Northerners.

Proof of this is seen in the fact that when the Hankow Government ordered General Chiang deposed as Commander-in-Chief, General Tang was given a mandate to serve, but declined to do so although he was offered Chiang's position.

The former Premier foresees three months of inter-party strife, after which, he predicts, the radicals will be ousted and the Nationalists will continue on to Peking.

The Rev. Morris Slichter of Toronto, Can., and his daughter have been murdered by Chinese bandits near Yunnanfu in one of the wildest parts of China.

Defenses Strengthened

Five whiplast tanks were landed this afternoon to strengthen the defenses of the French concession in Shanghai. The British cruisers *Vindictive* and *Carlisle* have left for Hankow.

With nearly 40 foreign warships at Hankow, the situation confronting the foreigners there has eased. It is expected the vessels will remain at Hankow pending delivery of a second set of demands from the powers concerning last month's anti-foreign outrages at Nanking.

It is reported here that the demands will take the form of an ultimatum. Dispatches from Peking say their delivery will be delayed pending the formation of a new government in Tokyo to succeed the Cabinet which resigned yesterday.

The fleet at Hankow is capable of landing 15,000 or more men. It consists of 36 warships, including 13 Japanese, 11 British, 7 American, 3 French and 2 Italian. It is probable that it will be augmented by other vessels.

All ships traveling up the Yangtze continue to be subjected to sporadic fire, especially from the north bank in the vicinity of Nanking. The Chinese river boat *Chantal* was hit by a six-inch shell. Dispatches say a hole three feet in diameter was torn in the vessel. No mention was made of casualties. Advice received by mail from Hankow, under date of April 11, say 20 upper-class Chinese were murdered by Labor and Farmer Unionists at Changsha, in the neighboring Province of Hunan. The Laborites killed business men and contractors in the streets, while the farmers killed landowners in their own homes. Many were reported fleeing toward Hankow.

The same dispatches report the arrival of "Comrades" Tom Mann and English Earl Browder of the United States and M. Doriot of France, said to represent the Third International. Browder is said to be widely known in the United States as an agitator. The party took rooms at the best foreign hotel.

Sir Francis Aglen Sees Change for Better in China

By Wireless from Beirut Bureau via Postal Telegram from Halifax

LONDON, April 18.—Sir Francis Aglen, British Ambassador in London, over the holidays in connection with the situation created by Eugene Chen's evasive reply to the powers; but Sir Francis Aglen, ex-Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who has just arrived here from Peking, says in an interview that he sees signs of a change for the better in China.

Sir Francis regards Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist campaign as the restoration of moderating forces for the older Chinese nationalists. "It will be a great gain," he adds, "if the elimination of the Bolshevik influence is brought about by the Chinese themselves. It might then

be possible to hope for a cessation of those acts of violence which were instigated by extremists and which make it necessary for the foreign powers to take exceptional measures to protect their nationals. With the removal of extremist elements the way would be clear for the re-establishment of normal friendly relations between foreigners and all sections of the Chinese people."

This statement is welcomed here as countering the alarmist reports in circulation regarding stronger measures that may be taken to obtain reparation for the Nanking outrages. Nominally the British policy remains as laid down in Sir Austen Chamberlain's December memorandum which, it will be recalled, indicated a gradual modification of treaty rights to meet Chinese Nationalist claims. Apprehension has been felt, however, lest, in the meantime, the military operations should set back the clock by drawing Britain deeper into the conflict. The Manchester Guardian thus describes the position today as a "slippery slope."

Sir Francis, on the other hand, is full of optimism that the bottom has already been reached.

GEN. WEYLER FREED BY MILITARY COURT

Other Defendants Charged With Conspiracy Sentenced

MADRID, Spain, April 18 (P).—General Weyler, Governor-General of Cuba at the time of the Spanish-American War, was freed by the military court today on charges of connection with a plot last June to overthrow the Government of the Premier, Gen. Primo de Rivera. General Aguilera, former Minister of War, one of the other defendants, was sentenced to six months in prison.

On May 1, Col. Segundo Garcia was sentenced to eight years in prison; Lieut. Colonel Bermudez Castro, six years and one day; Captain Galan, six years and one day; Captain Llorente, six years and one day; General Batet, Commander Borree, six years and one day.

General Aguilera, former Minister of War, one of the other defendants, was sentenced to six months in prison. On May 1, Col. Segundo Garcia was sentenced to eight years in prison; Lieut. Colonel Bermudez Castro, six years and one day; Captain Galan, six years and one day; Captain Llorente, six years and one day; General Batet, Commander Borree, six years and one day.

The specific charges made against the defendants were that they had conspired to seize the members of the Spanish Government last June, including General Primo de Rivera and General Martinez Anido and to prevent the King from leaving Madrid. They also were accused of publishing a manifesto against the Government.

RUMANIA INCREASES ITS IMPORT TARIFFS.

By Wireless via Postal Telegram from Halifax

BUCHAREST, April 18.—The new Rumanian import tariff effective on April 24 deals a smashing blow at American and other foreign automobiles in medium and high-priced classes. With the luxury surtax and other incidental charges, the total duty on a car priced at \$2000 at the factory in the United States would be equivalent to about \$1000.

Light European models and Fords, however, escape with only a slightly increased duty, since these are not considered in the luxury class. Besides automobiles, the new rates show a general all-round increase, with the tax on many articles higher than the value of the article itself.

NEBRASKA FOSTERS MUSIC

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence).—An attempt is to be made by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture to foster musical advancement among the young people of the State just as it has fostered farm club work, and George Jackson, secretary of the board, has announced as one of the steps to this end that \$2000 in prizes will be awarded at the state fair in September to high school bands.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

Crude oil production in California last week averaged 645,800 barrels daily, a decline of 800 barrels daily from the week before.

NATION'S WOMEN URGED TO RENEW INTEREST IN COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

military training, both in school, Reserve Officers' Training Camp units, in the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and also in that fine organization known as the Boy Scouts. For girls there is also that admirable sister organization, the Girl Scouts—one of the essential developments of American girlhood.

Dennis Militarism

"It does not necessarily follow that this kind of training makes for potential soldiers, but it is certain that those trained will grow up with a respect for law and order and will be much less likely to fall victim to that astounding new cult whose slogan is 'I will live my own life and will be a law unto myself.'"

"It is my understanding that the daughters of the American Revolution are to be taught that the only way to live is to be a law unto myself. I know that I can speak with authority for the members of this organization when I say that they are totally unacquainted with militarism in theory or in fact; being normal, human mothers and wives they do not believe in war."

"But we, the daughters of the American Revolution, do believe in adequate preparedness; we endorse the Defense Act of 1920 and we still stand for it. We believe in national defense; the kind that depends on the hope that that unfortunate element has vanished forever."

The modern employment, he said, began under President Cleveland, who recognized diplomacy as a business for which men should be trained and it has been continued by succeeding presidents. It is recognized that to replace a good man for merely political reasons is an economic waste.

He then traced the present procedure under the Rogers Act, the State Department and the Foreign Service.

PAN-PACIFIC MEETING HEARS PEACE PLEA

Dr. Work Urges "Conquests of Intelligence"

HONOLULU, April 18.—A general meeting of all delegates to the Pan-Pacific Conference on Education, Recreation and Amusement closed the formal sessions here. "I believe this conference is epochal, having initiated a direct personal interchange of knowledge between the 13 countries represented," said Hubert Work, American Secretary of the Interior. "Time is pressing upon governments that conquests of educated intelligence are preferable to conquests of war and that unity of sentiment is the most effective aid of peace."

Three hundred delegates representing 97 educational and 46 civic and social organizations favored making the conference a permanent annual event, and an Australian delegate extended an invitation to meet in his country next year. Delegates from all the Pacific countries spoke of the value of the sessions here, declaring them the most helpful of the kind ever held. A resolution was adopted unanimously thanking President Coolidge and Dr. Work for calling the conference. All resolutions previously adopted by the various sections were adopted at the united session. The minutes of all

meetings and all papers and talks will be published by the United States. It was announced and sent to all delegates.

A party of 300 delegates is now making a three-day tour of the islands of Hawaii and Maui and are being entertained with receptions and pageants portraying native Hawaiian customs.

After an inspection of industries on the island of Maui many delegates declared the island appeared one of the most prosperous and happy places in the world. The Haleakala section of the Hawaiian National Park also interested the party.

AMERICAN FARMERS LOOK TO THE NORTH

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Canadian colonization officials are making preparations to handle a movement of United States farmers into the country this spring which will equal the big influx of 1917 and 1918. J. R. Ryan, of the St. Paul, Minn., office of the Canadian Pacific Railway's colonization department, declared, while on a visit to Winnipeg, that his office has a record of hundreds of land seekers waiting to come up into Canada, who will bring with them millions of dollars of wealth in the form of settlers' effects and cash when they migrate.

These people are being held back temporarily in order that the roads in the Dominion may improve and be better able to make their land inspection trips when they come here. Mr. Ryan said that the movement will be mostly from the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Dr. Work, American Secretary of the Interior, "Time is pressing upon governments that conquests of educated intelligence are preferable to conquests of war and that unity of sentiment is the most effective aid of peace."

Three hundred delegates representing 97 educational and 46 civic and social organizations favored making the conference a permanent annual event, and an Australian delegate extended an invitation to meet in his country next year. Delegates from all the Pacific countries spoke of the value of the sessions here, declaring them the most helpful of the kind ever held. A resolution was adopted unanimously thanking President Coolidge and Dr. Work for calling the conference. All resolutions previously adopted by the various sections were adopted at the united session. The minutes of all

meetings and all papers and talks will be published by the United States. It was announced and sent to all delegates.

meetings and all papers and talks will be published by the United States. It was announced and sent to all delegates.

A party of 300 delegates is now making a three-day tour of the islands of Hawaii and Maui and are being entertained with receptions and pageants portraying native Hawaiian customs.

After an inspection of industries on the island of Maui many delegates declared the island appeared one of the most prosperous and happy places in the world. The Haleakala section of the Hawaiian National Park also interested the party.

AMERICAN FARMERS LOOK TO THE NORTH

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Canadian colonization officials are making preparations to handle a movement of United States farmers into the country this spring which will equal the big influx of 1917 and 1918. J. R. Ryan, of the St. Paul, Minn., office of the Canadian Pacific Railway's colonization department, declared, while on a visit to Winnipeg, that his office has a record of hundreds of land seekers waiting to come up into Canada, who will bring with them millions of dollars of wealth in the form of settlers' effects and cash when they migrate.

These people are being held back temporarily in order that the roads in the Dominion may improve and be better able to make their land inspection trips when they come here. Mr. Ryan said that the movement will be mostly from the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Dr. Work, American Secretary of the Interior, "Time is pressing upon governments that conquests of educated intelligence are preferable to conquests of war and that unity of sentiment is the most effective aid of peace."

Three hundred delegates representing 97 educational and 46 civic and social organizations favored making the conference a permanent annual event, and an Australian delegate extended an invitation to meet in his country next year. Delegates from all the Pacific countries spoke of the value of the sessions here, declaring them the most helpful of the kind ever held. A resolution was adopted unanimously thanking President Coolidge and Dr. Work for calling the conference. All resolutions previously adopted by the various sections were adopted at the united session. The minutes of all

meetings and all papers and talks will be published by the United States. It was announced and sent to all delegates.

A party of 300 delegates is now making a three-day tour of the islands of Hawaii and Maui and are being entertained with receptions and pageants portraying native Hawaiian customs.

After an inspection of industries on the island of Maui many delegates declared the island appeared one of the most prosperous and happy places in the world. The Haleakala section of the Hawaiian National Park also interested the party.

AMERICAN FARMERS LOOK TO THE NORTH

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Canadian colonization officials are making preparations to handle a movement of United States farmers into the country this spring which will equal the big influx of 1917 and 1918. J. R. Ryan, of the St. Paul, Minn., office of the Canadian Pacific Railway's colonization department, declared, while on a visit to Winnipeg, that his office has a record of hundreds of land seekers waiting to come up into Canada, who will bring with them millions of dollars of wealth in the form of settlers' effects and cash when they migrate.

These people are being held back temporarily in order that the roads in the Dominion may improve and be better able to make their land inspection trips when they come here. Mr. Ryan said that the movement will be mostly from the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Dr. Work, American Secretary of the Interior, "Time is pressing upon governments that conquests of educated intelligence are preferable to conquests of war and that unity of sentiment is the most effective aid of peace."

Three hundred delegates representing 97 educational and 46 civic and social organizations favored making the conference a permanent annual event, and an Australian delegate extended an invitation to meet in his country next year. Delegates from all the Pacific countries spoke of the value of the sessions here, declaring them the most helpful of the kind ever held. A resolution was adopted unanimously thanking President Coolidge and Dr. Work for calling the conference. All resolutions previously adopted by the various sections were adopted at the united session. The minutes of all

meetings and all papers and talks will be published by the United States. It was announced and sent to all delegates.

A party of 300 delegates is now making a three-day tour of the islands of Hawaii and Maui and are being entertained with receptions and pageants portraying native Hawaiian customs.

After an inspection of industries on the island of Maui many delegates declared the island appeared one of the most prosperous and happy places in the world. The Haleakala section of the Hawaiian National Park also interested the party.

AMERICAN FARMERS LOOK TO THE NORTH

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Canadian colonization officials are making preparations to handle a movement of United States farmers into the country this spring which will equal the big influx of 1917 and 1918. J. R. Ryan, of the St. Paul, Minn., office of the Canadian Pacific Railway's colonization department, declared, while on a visit to Winnipeg, that his office has a record of hundreds of land seekers waiting to come up into Canada, who will bring with them millions of dollars of wealth in the form of settlers' effects and cash when they migrate.

Children Have Annual Egg-Rolling Frolic in Capital Despite White House Repairs

WASHINGTON, April 18 (P).—Another Easter Monday found the spacious grounds of the White House again set aside for the egg-rolling carnival for youngsters just 10 or under.

An army of children with vast stores of ammunition—colored eggs, rubber eggs, hard-boiled eggs and eggs of every description—felt the urge, and there was every indication that egg-rolling traditions would be worthily upheld.

Repair of the White House roof had threatened to prevent this annual treat for the capital's youngest generation, but the President and Mrs. Coolidge saw to it that the work zone was blocked off in order that the frolic might take place as usual. Nor did the fact that the President from his desk could overlook the scene of action call for any restraint in the annual fun.

For a large part of the day the White House grounds belonged to the children and only those adults needed as guardians for the youngest of the young were accorded any rights within the gate. At the end of the egg-rolling the program admitted the general public for a concert by the marine band.

The appearance of Mrs. Coolidge on the grounds early in the day nearly broke up the party. The children gave up everything to swarm about her.

Mrs. Coolidge had brought Rebecca, the White House pet raccoon, and was forced to carry the animal because of the crowd which quickly gathered.

Bright weather drew a large number of children and last year's record of 48,000 attendance appeared likely to be broken.

CITIZENS' TICKET WINS

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence).—The citizens' ticket which favors the city manager plan of government won a 3-to-1 victory over its opposition in the municipal elections. The city had been under the manager form for a seven-months' trial period, and the vote polled is regarded as a strong endorsement of the system.

CHILDREN GET REVERE MODEL

MISS Frances Curtis of Boston has given a model of Paul Revere house to the Children's Museum of Boston. It will be on exhibition next Tuesday. At 3 p. m. the story of his famous ride, illustrated by slides, will be told.

CIVIL SERVICE RULE APPLIES TO VETERAN

So Full Bench of Supreme Court Holds in Opinion

In an opinion handed down today by the full bench of the Supreme Court the court states that veterans under civil service are not exempt from the probationary period of six months which other applicants for civil service positions must undergo. The opinion written by Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice, dismisses the petition of John J. Allen for a writ of mandamus to compel John J. McBride, Chief of Police of Cambridge, to reinstate Mr. Allen as a reserve officer in the police department.

Mr. Allen was appointed under civil service rules on May 3, 1924, and on July 10, 1924, was removed by Chief McBride without a hearing. Mr. Allen took the matter to the Supreme Court on the claim that as a veteran of the World War he was entitled to a hearing before removal.

One of the rules of civil service provides that no person employed in official or labor division shall be regarded as holding office of employment in the classified public service until he has served a probationary period of six months.

The Supreme Court says that Sections 21-28 of the General Laws, Chapter 51, concerning preference of veterans in the civil service do not exempt veterans from the provision respecting the six-months' period. The court says that all general rules are applicable to veterans as well as to others unless otherwise specified.

Club Breakfast
A La Carte
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
and a
Real Home Dinner
\$1.25

BOHEMIAN COFFEE SHOPPE
111 W. 43rd St., New York. 35 W. 57th St.

FROM OUR LONDON HOUSE

An Important Collection of Old English Silver Spoons

With Two Examples Dating from the Reign of Queen Elizabeth

"Amongst the most ancient pieces of English hallmarked plate in existence are simple spoons." Before the appearance of forks they played an extremely important role in the household, and people even of the highest rank strove to possess a spoon . . . if only a single one . . . of silver. The present collection is especially interesting for the specimens it includes of some of the most notable types prevalent in England from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 18th Century. The earliest is an Elizabethan Apostle spoon with the figure of St. James the Greater on the handle, dated 1597. Another Elizabethan spoon is of the quaint seal-top fashion, and is dated 1600. It was an old English custom for sponsors at christenings to present Apostle spoons to the children for whom they answered. In addition to the Elizabethan example there are three of slightly later date in the collection, all of exceptional interest because of their antiquity and comparative rarity.

"Hind's Foot" and "Slipped-in-the-Stalk"

Here, too, are examples of "Puritan" spoons, those with the oddly shaped ends called "slipped-in-the-stalk" various seal-top spoons quaintly marked with the initials of the original owner, and the "hind's foot" spoons with the cleft three-pointed tops, which came in about the middle of the 17th Century, as well as Restoration spoons with scroll-chased bowls and handles.

ALMOST as soon as it flows
A on the surface, WaterSpar Lacquer is dry to touch — and in a short time is dry for use!

WaterSpar Lacquer

Varnish and Enamel

—give you the finest means and materials for refinishing floors, furniture and woodwork — everything in the home.

Amazingly little cost transforms your home! WaterSpar varnish is the varnish not harmed by water.

Sold by Quality Dealers:
Used by Exacting Painters

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Finishes: Kitchens, Walls, Newark, N. J.; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, Calif.

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

Street Floor, Old Building

Coal Exchange of Boston
141 Milk St., W. A. Clark, President
Place orders with your local dealer

ANTHRACITE COAL SERVICE
Free expert service on heating problems is available for you. Ask your dealer

ANTHRACITE Economical Dependable

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address by the Right Rev. Dr. Charles L. Blatter, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, patriotic service, King's Chapel, 8.

Miss Harriet H. Newman will hang lanterns in Old North Church belfry as part of Patriots' Day celebration, 8.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

R. F. Keith—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8:15.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30. Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8:30. Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Yes," 8:15. Majestic—"Pickwick," 8:15. Plymouth—"Prayer of Penance," 8:15. Repertory—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 8.

St. James—"Little Old New York," 8:15. Art Exhibitions:

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open daily Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by American and European masters.

Boston Art Club—Window display paintings by Boston artists.

J. P. O'Connell Gallery—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

Scherer Gallery—Miscellaneous etchings, Grace House Gallery—Marines and landscapes by Anthony Thieme.

40 Joy Street—Paintings by a group of Provincetown artists.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, to all countries: One year, \$1.00; six months, \$0.50; three months, \$0.25; one month, \$0.10. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Determination Wins

The determination of the minute man of '76 to be free and independent was the thing that took and kept a foreign yoke off America's neck.

This same kind of determination regularly to save a sensible part of your income with us will keep the yoke of want off your neck.

START TODAY
You may bank by mail if more convenient.

The United States Savings Bank

of the City of New York
MADISON AVENUE AT 4TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Now is the time to save

Now, when Summer prices are in effect, get next winter's coal supply in your cellar.

Not only are prices lowest at this season of the year, but quality is the best. You get the best of the best, at the best prices.

Anthracite is the only fuel of which you can have a year's supply in your cellar at one time.

Anthracite is a proven fuel—the acknowledged master of New England winters . . . safe . . . self-contained, not depend-

ing on outside mechanisms for the performance of its duties. Let wires snap—or fuses blow—the anthracite user has no need to worry. His coal-burning heater is unfailing. It requires no doctoring.

Anthracite is the richest domestic fuel in heat units. That is why it is so economical.

It burns clean. No sooty draperies. No dingy paint. No constant belching of smoke from your chimney.

Convenience and economy advise the use of anthracite. Thrift counsels that you lay in your winter's supply, now!

ANTHRACITE Economical Dependable

Coal Exchange of Boston
141 Milk St., W. A. Clark, President
Place orders with your local dealer

ANTHRACITE COAL SERVICE
Free expert service on heating problems is available for you. Ask your dealer

ANTHRACITE Economical Dependable

Now is the time to save

Now, when Summer prices are in effect, get next winter's coal supply in your cellar.

ITALY SUPPORTS HUNGARIAN KING

Accession of Archduke Albrecht Not to Be Opposed—Vatican Also Favorable

By SISLEY HULLSTON
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Berlin

PARIS, April 18.—The reports of a secret agreement between Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary, and Benito Mussolini to place no obstacle in its path of the accession of the Archduke Albrecht to the Hungarian throne are credited in authoritative circles, and it is also believed that the Vatican has given its approval to this proposal.

The conversations of Count Bethlen with Signor Mussolini and the Pope have attracted widespread attention, and it is obvious that Italy now occupies the center of the European stage and is determining fresh alignments with various nations. Apart from the Italo-Hungarian Treaty, which shakes up all central European combinations, Count Bethlen ostensibly went to Rome to negotiate the question of a seaport for Hungary, and the location of Fiume for Hungarian traffic was decided.

In spite of Yugoslavia's quarrel with Italy, it is held impossible for Yugoslavia to raise objections to the passage of Hungarian goods along that portion of the railroad which is in Yugoslavia. Yet there is a strong irony in Italy's willingness to devote the much-disputed port to Hungarian needs, precisely when Italy, to the dismay of Yugoslavia, affirms its domination to Albania at the other end of the Adriatic.

Count Bethlen also makes no secret of the fact that he took the opportunity of studying the Fascist system. But if the predictions are fulfilled and the Archduke Albrecht is proclaimed king next autumn as is contemplated, the most important result of Count Bethlen's Rome visit will have been realized. A king in Hungary might change the entire relations of half a dozen countries, especially if backed up by Italy and England.

It is urged by the legitimists that young Otto is already king, though uncrowned, and that the throne is not vacant. But the legitimists are too aggressive in their claims to the former Hungarian territory now divided among the Czechs, Poles, Rumanians and Serbians. The Archduke Albrecht is said to be extremely popular and is favored by the Regent Admiral Horthy. This information leaks out in such a manner as to suggest a deliberate indiscretion.

POSTMASTER HALTS LAND SALE SCHEME

Issues Fraud Order Against Two Farm Concerns

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—New Postmaster-General, has issued a fraud order against the Marston Missouri Farms Company and M. Gawan-sky & Co. of Chicago, Ill., who have been seeking to sell land to foreigners under promise of using influence to get them into this country.

W. E. Kelly, acting solicitor, said that the firm announced that a group of foreigners had already been brought into the country and settled on the land. This was held out as an inducement to others asserting that their influence at Washington was sufficient to have the purchasers treated as agriculturists and thus admitted promptly.

More ownership of farm land does not of itself enable foreigners to

BURROWES
RUSTLESS SCREENS
The E. F. Burrowes Co., Portland, Maine

High Grade Furs

at Wholesale Prices
Featuring scarfs of natural silver pointed and dyed foxes, beaver martens and sable, also fur coats.

Pure remodeled stored free of charge.
HELEN A. STODDARD
(Associated with Wholesale Manufacturers)
144 West 30th Street, New York
4th Floor

Plenty of Toe-Room

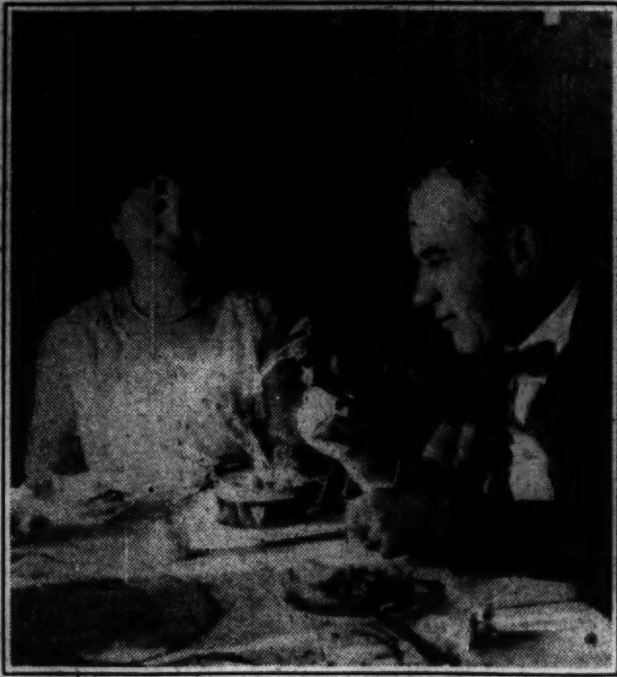
One of the pleasing attributes of Ground Gripper Shoes is their generous toe-room which permits a new degree of relaxing comfort. Ground Grippers work in harmony with the action of your foot, no against it. They give grace and poise to your posture. Freedom to your walk. Yet with all these comfort features, Ground Grippers are trim in appearance. Obtainable in any of our stores in various leathers and models for men, women and children. An expert in shoe-fitting will serve you.

GROUND GRIPPER STORES
New York 22 West 30th Street
New York 29 West 40th Street
New York 137 West 120th Street
New York 4 Broadway Street
Brooklyn 310 Livingston Street
Philadelphia 118 South 25th Street
Philadelphia 30 South 17th Street
Pittsburgh 217 Grant Street
Hartford 65 Church Street
Hartford 385 Westminster Street

GENERAL OFFICE
3 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

GROUND GRIPPER SHOES
FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Breakfast for Three



BIRD WITH MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Canary Owned by David Thompson, President of the University of Washington, Files About Room at Will, Sits on Shoulder or Finger, and Pecks at Tibbits Between One's Lips. He is Seen With Dr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Classical Canary Says 'Here' to Tony

Caius Tranquillus Suetonius Is Owned by Latin Scholar, but He Knows His Name

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Caius Tranquillus Suetonius may seem to be an imposing title for a wee warbler from the Hartz mountains. But when one learns that he canary belongs to David Thompson, president of the University of Washington, and that he was a professor of Latin when the songster joined the household of Mrs. Thompson and himself, the name seems quite appropriate.

He is called Tony for short and never fails to respond to it. Tony is allowed the freedom of the dining room. Sometimes he sits on the shoulder or finger of his master or mistress taking food that is offered him. He will even daintily pick a bit of lettuce from between the lips of the giver and bestow a kiss in return.

A little bell hangs in his cage, and

when he wants service he rings it vigorously with his bill. Some of his tricks include climbing a specially constructed ladder, hopping from step to step until he reaches his destination at the top and the food placed there, passing back and forth through a napkin ring, and playing hide and seek in the folds of a newspaper.

MOSCOW WELCOMES SWISS SETTLEMENT

Normal Relations Between Two Countries Anticipated

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MOSCOW, April 18.—The settlement of the Soviet-Swiss controversy reached in Berlin by the Soviet and Swiss representatives is welcomed here, especially in view of the impending disarmament conference in which the Soviet Government unquestionably desires to participate.

The dispute between the two countries, accompanied by a mutual boycott, had lasted almost four years since the assassination of the Soviet

Ambassador to Italy, Vorovsky, on Swiss soil at the time of the Locarno conference in the spring of 1925. This barred the Soviet Government from participating in the conference held in Switzerland under the auspices of the League of Nations.

While there is no reason to anticipate that the Soviet Government will change its negative attitude toward entering the League, there will doubtless be occasions when Russia will desire to state its viewpoint at international conferences. Inevitably, discussing the settlement says: "The peoples of the Soviet Union have no bitterness against the Swiss people and are ready to live down the conflict and do everything necessary to establish normal relations between the two countries."

The Soviet Government shares this conviction of public opinion, and in the future it will depend on the Swiss Government to draw proper conclusions capable of promoting the real interests of the peoples of both countries.

COOLIDGE BREAKFAST INCLUDES MR. HOOVER

Points to Presidential Confidence in Official

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was among the guests invited to Sunday breakfast by President Coolidge, and if any differences exist between them as a result of the blind pronouncement at the White House that Mr. Hoover would not be appointed Secretary of State even if Frank B. Kellogg changed his plans and resigned, it was not discernible afterward.

When questioned later, Mr. Hoover replied he had no statement to make in regard to the incident. Guests at the breakfast said there was no discussion about the White House declaration which has caused political comment.

Other guests included Secretary Mellon, who had just returned from a visit to his daughter in Europe; Speaker Longworth; Senators Watson, Indiana; Norbeck, South Dakota; Gillett, Massachusetts, and Dale, Vermont; all Republicans; Swann, Virginia, and King, Utah, Democrats; Representative William, South Dakota, and Irvine L. Lenroot, former Senator from Wisconsin.

TOKYO CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

Government Quits Owing to Failure of Japan to Force Deflation

By Wireless

TOKYO, April 18.—The Wakatsuki Cabinet resigned last night, due to the failure of Japan to force deflation after the post-war slump. The immediate cause was the Privy Council's failure to sanction the propping up of the Taiwan Bank, the official issuing organ for Formosa, which was heavily involved in the Suzuki company's troubles.

The naming of a commission early this month to readjust the Taiwan Bank brought uneasiness from other banks calling their loans. The Government proposed to allow the Japan bank to advance the Taiwan Bank funds without security under government guarantee, the maximum to be 200,000,000 yen.

The Privy Council refused to allow the issue of an imperial ordinance to this effect, following which the Cabinet resigned. Japan has many war-time industries which now cannot prosper, due to the return of European and American competition. Huge debts are the real cause of the Japanese economic depression. Successive cabinets have shirked the deflation issue, refusing to take strong steps in the matter, which now approaches a climax.

Certain sections of the business world are demanding deflation instead of subsidies and protection which hitherto ruled. Nobody can predict the outcome, but leading Tokyo banks and the Japan Bank today decided to employ every means to prevent the affair reaching the dimensions of a panic.

OHIO BAR INVITES MEXICAN TO SPEAK

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—In an endeavor to bring about a rapprochement of interest between lawyers of the United States and Mexico, the Ohio Bar Association has invited Señor Alejandro Quijano, president of the Mexican Bar Association, to attend and ad-

dress the annual convention of the association, to be held at Cedar Point, on Lake Erie, June 6, 7 and 8. The invitation was extended to Señor Quijano by Daniel W. Iddings, ex-president of the Ohio Bar Association. Señor Quijano has tentatively accepted. Mr. Iddings said that to the best of his knowledge no representative of the Mexican bar has ever been asked to address an American legal society. "We feel," he declared, "that if the lawyers of the two countries understand each other, a further step will be made toward bringing about an understanding between the people of both countries."

CO-OPERATIVE THEATER PLANNED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18.—Greenwich Village plans to establish a co-operative theater patterned after one in Berlin, which is said to have a membership of 50,000.

Our Players, a theatrical group sponsored by the Consumers' Co-operative Services, Inc., which operates a chain of cafeterias, has leased the Grove Street Theater in Greenwich Village for the week of May 9, when the movement will be launched. A group of one-act plays will be staged.

VOCATIONAL SURVEY LAUNCHED IN HAWAII

Will Aid Students to Find Suitable Occupations

HILLO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—A vocational survey to be ready by September of the entire island of Hawaii, to aid students to find suitable occupations, has been launched by Thomas B. Vance, principal of the Hilo Junior School.

The plan is favored especially by plantation men, since cane fields and sugar mills are now operated with laborers from Japan and the Philippines. Immigration restrictions have closed Japan as a labor field and the Philippines are never certain. A class of young men trained in sugar cane cultivation, who will take over a portion of land and grow cane scientifically, is a prospect of the survey.

There is already a surplus of young men and women for clerical positions, it is said, and the survey is planned to equalize the number seeking jobs in each field.

OCEAN CITY
Seaside
See City
Avalon
Stone Harbor
No. Wildwood

WILDWOOD
Wildwood Crest
Coronado Island
W. Cape May
CAPE MAY
Seaside
So. Cape May
Cape May Point

RESORTS OF CAPE MAY COUNTY NEW JERSEY
The Playground of America

Where Summer Lasts Six Months
No place else on the North Atlantic Seaboard has a more delightful climate in the early Spring, throughout the Summer and in the late Fall.

Twelve flourishing resorts extend their invitation to you, to come to this "Peninsula of Opportunity."

You'll find plenty of attractions in each resort—Boardwalks, Ocean Piers, Concerts, Dancing, Golf, Tennis, Horseback Riding, Motor-ing, Water Sports, Bathing and Fishing. Modern hotels and boarding houses and comfortable cottages, apartments and bungalows for rent for the season.

Fresh vegetables and fruits grown on model farms virtually at your door. For further information, write to:

W. R. C. HALL, Publicity Director
CAPE MAY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Cape May Court House, New Jersey

LEE of Conshohocken

Ride on tires by LEE of Conshohocken

ONE way to be sure of getting good tires is to be certain that LEE of Conshohocken made them.

Good materials can be had by any tire maker if he wants them; there's no monopoly in quality materials.

Good workmen can be had; we know because we've got a lot of them.

But there is more than good workmanship in Lee Tires; more than quality materials. There is a quarter century of quality-tradition and craftsman-spirit in every one of them.

They will give you dependable service because they're made for service. And the Lee dealer somewhere near you, who will make your tire money go the farthest, is a mighty good man to know.

Pneumatic tires for passenger cars, trucks, buses. Stagbound tires for commercial use and the famous Lee Puncture Proof cords for unusual service.

COST NO MORE TO BUY - FAR LESS TO RUN

IN OUR FASHION SALON—Spring Coats, Suits and Frocks that are receiving the most enthusiastic applause, and correct accessories that smart women admire.

HANCOCK-CLAY CO., Inc.
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

The chic envelope purse of genuine snakeskin may be had in colors to match shoes, \$10.95

Beautiful stockings, fine and sheer, in beige, grey and evening shades. Even texture, clear color, \$2.95

The pull-on glove of soft suede continues the favorite. Hand sewn, in beige and grey shades, \$5

The Essential Accessories Must Be Correct

Gloves, stockings, handbag—the essential daytime accessories on which true smartness is based. Lord & Taylor present them in assortments ever new and varied, and always correct.

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

LAW PROFESSOR
TO RULE TRADEColumbia Man Chosen Mentor
of \$300,000,000 Cloak
and Suit Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 16.—The cloak and suit industry of this city, with a yearly output estimated at \$300,000,000 has chosen Dr. Lindsay Rogers, professor of public law and associate professor of government at Columbia University, as its executive head. He will occupy a position in the industry similar to that of Will H. Hays in motion pictures and Judge Kenesaw M. Landis in baseball.

"While we do not say that Dr. Rogers will be a czar of the cloak and suit industry, his position will carry with it the greatest possible latitude in the performance of his duties," said Maxwell Copeland, president of the National Wholesale Women's

Wear Association, who announced the appointment.

"The remarkably rapid growth of the cloak and suit industry is largely responsible for the comparative chaos that exists at present. We have long felt a clearly defined need for sound guidance based upon a comprehensive analysis of the ramifications of our field."

"For the past 18 months we have been seeking an executive who could make an inclusive survey of all phases of the trade and could, using this as a basis, inaugurate a more organized era in this great field. A bureau of research will be formed under Dr. Rogers' direction. It will delve deeply into such major subjects as marketing and distributing, transportation, fashion development, credit extension and general amelioration of the relationship between manufacturers, retailers and consumers."

It was through his membership on an advisory commission appointed in 1925 to devise a method to settle labor troubles in the cloak and suit industry that Dr. Rogers became to the trade. In his new position, however, he will not deal directly with labor problems, except as they touch on the methods to improve shop conditions and bring working betterments to the industry.

PROGRAM TO BAN WAR PROFITS
PLACES ALL ON PAY OF SOLDIER

(Continued from Page 1)

modities. There will be no non-essential commodities, for there no longer remains man power to produce them. It has all been allocated elsewhere. Prices will be fixed on the basis of a reasonable return—say 6 per cent on capitalization. Needless to say, in calculating price levels, the new wage and salary rates will be used."

Provides Dual Compensation

This captain of industry, whom Mr. Chase quoted, believed "that under the dual compensation of manpower and money-power, the expenses of a possible war could be met by means of Liberty bonds. He contended that the plan would prevent inflation during a war, and the deflation after a war, that it would make the Nation better able to meet any national emergency, and that it would be a better protection to citizens as a whole."

In support of his belief that the plan would be impracticable, the economist whom Mr. Chase quoted, said in part:

"The first thing that will happen will be drastic and disorganizing deflation, with the drop in prices following the new rates, and price fixing at 6 per cent. The next thing that will happen will be the usual and inevitable inflation when the Government starts selling bonds. You cannot float war loans without inflation. The process is as relentless as the tides."

Questions Basis of Valuations

"If prices are fixed, I am afraid the strain will burst them. Consider—consider calmly—the colossal proportions of the administrative job involved. At the drop of the hat, the government proceeds to run everything, to fix prices on everything. Six per cent on what if you please, original cost, par-value, reproduction, market value, net worth? The Interstate Commerce Commission has been working for 20 years and hasn't got even the railroads valued yet. We have not to date achieved any basic technique for valuing investment in this country. And essential and non-essential—what is the government going to do with motor-cars, with radios, with movies, with polo sticks with country houses?"

"What is the government going to do with advertising, drummers, high pressure salesmanship? The whole distributive mechanism will collapse. Not but this would be a

very good thing in the long run, as it would be flattering the present distributive mechanism to call it 25 per cent efficient, but a sudden collapse with a war to be fought is again not my idea of sound morale. No. And with the setting of these soldier rates for industrial workers, if the American Federation of Labor doesn't start a revolution, it will certainly start a general strike. Such a wholesale smashing of skilled wage standards has never been dreamed of in American history."

APPLE MEN UNITE
TO IMPROVE GAINSTri-State Group Formed in
Northwest Fruit Lands

SEATTLE (Special Correspondence)—Concerted action by the growers, shippers, and dealers to stabilize the apple industry of the Northwest and improve gains is the aim of a new organization formed at a conference here of 250 representatives from Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. Previously meetings were held in fruit districts of the three states.

The new organization named three committees, representing the growers, shippers, and financing, and contemplates taking in every interest that touches apples, from the tree to the consumer. The "Kipp Plan," named after R. H. Kipp, marketing adviser of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, was adopted.

Suborganizations are to be formed in each of four or five apple districts in the Pacific Northwest. Already a tonnage of 17,500 cars has been pledged to the organization, representing 50 per cent of the total tonnage of the Pacific Northwest.

RIVER TRAFFIC SETS RECORD

St. LOUIS, Mo.—There was 10 times more freight traffic on the Mississippi River during 1926 than during the busy days of 1864 when the St. Louis levee was crowded with packets. Barges bound for Memphis and New Orleans carry virtually every sort of commodity except live stock and perishable goods. Bulk wheat forms one of the principal cargoes to New Orleans, for export. Upstream cargoes are chiefly sugar, beauxite ore, and burlaps from India.

Howell Bros.

Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.
"Richmond's Leading Hardware"
Radio Sets and Parts
Frederick-Eismann Radios Atwater Kent
Amrad and Grebe

J. B. Mosby & Co.

"Quality at Low Price"
Specializing in Ready-to-Wear
and Millinery of the

Better Kind

Broad at Jefferson, Richmond, Virginia

C. F. DUGGINS

FINEST OF WOODWORK
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Bath, Doors, Stairs, Columns, Frames, Mouldings, Radiator Enclosures, Panel Work, Etc.
1708-18 W. Cary St. RICHMOND, VA.
Phone Boulevard 2128

Entrusted to Our Care and Nourished

By Our Complete Interest, Your Dollars Grow.

WEST END BANK

1309 West Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Branch—LOMBARDY, near BROAD

"Exide"

The Long Life Battery
OSBELT-McARON, Inc.
2001-2-5 W. Broad Street RICHMOND, VA.
Boul. 622

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

RICHMOND, VA.
Exclusive Furnishings
Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.

HAYE you renewed your

subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

New FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ONE of the most satisfactory

items in the Masonic world in

recent times has been the almost

unanimous vote of Grand Lodge

to re-admit brethren of ex-emy

country birth, in accordance with

the resolution of J. C. Duff, District

Grand Master of South Africa, Eastern

Division, made on the eve of his

return home. The resolution provided

for the re-admission of such

members conditional on the unanimous

vote of the lodge. His district is

suffering considerably because of

his loyalty to the Grand Lodge dictum.

The decision, in 1915, raised a

storm of protest and it was never

copied by the Grand Master Lodge, the

Ancient and Accepted Rite, or other

Masonic bodies outside the craft.

The Duke of Connaught has been

re-elected Grand Master both of the

United Grand Lodge and the Grand

Grand Lodge, in each case for the

twenty-seventh successive year. Sir

Thomas Chambers has been elected

treasurer of the United Grand Lodge,

and Trevor Jocelyn Matthews, a

banker, to the same office in the

Grand Grand Lodge. Three nights

before his departure for South America,

Sir Alfred Robbins was invested by

the Duke of Strathmore, on behalf

of the Duke of Connaught, with the

collar of Past Grand Warden in the

Grand Mark Lodge, as on his trip he

will represent both Masonic bodies.

At the centenary celebration of the

poet and artist, William Blake, at the

Authors' Club, interesting reference

was made to the connection of Edward

Calvert, the grandfather of Albert P. Calvert, the Masonic historian,

and Blake. Calvert was an intimate

friend of Blake and founded the

artists' monthly meeting at his house,

where a small band of artists, including

William Blake, John Linnell, Samuel

Palmer, George Richmond and others used

to meet.

An interesting lecture has just

been delivered by H. V. Ashley, Past

Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works,

the architect of the new Masonic temple,

which is to be erected to the west of the

existing Free-masonry Hall. The lecture was

similar in many respects to the one he

delivered a few months ago to the

members of the Authors' Lodge, but

this time he emphasized the fact that

the existing Masonic temple, dear to so

many Freemasons, because of its connection

with King Edward VII, will not be demolished.

This has never been made clear before and

there have been many conjectures as to

its fate.

E. T. Malone, Grand Treasurer of

the Grand Lodge, who has just completed

his fifth year of office, received a telegram

from the Canada Lodge in London. The

meeting of this lodge was also of interest in

that one of the visitors was initiated in

Freemasonry in 1788. According to Carlisle,

the lodge had been to Russia before

visiting Germany and it is known that

a certain amount of interest was being

taken in Freemasonry about that time in

Russia. In 1749 Gen. James Keith was

appointed British minister to Russia, by

his relative, John Keith, Earl of Kintore,

Grand Master of England.

MANITOBA'S MINING ACTIVITY

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—

Increasing activity in Manitoba's mineral

resources is reflected in the figures compiled by the

THE REFECTORY

Calvert Building, 101 East Fayette St.

BALTIMORE

Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30 Dinner 5 to 7

Except Sunday

Bring your family. Tell your friends.

Attractive surroundings. Moderate prices.

A. HOLT, Inc.

2022 Charles St. North Baltimore

Only One Store Phone Vernon 9512

Confectionery, Cakes, Fancy Pastries

Wedding Cakes, Fancy Grooms

a Specialty

Everything Man Wears

CANN'S QUALITY SHOP

Collar-Hug Clothes

Baltimore and Liberty Sts.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quality and Service at reasonable prices.

JOHN M. MASK & BRO.

1908 West Lafayette Avenue

BALTIMORE

WALLPAPERS

Interior and Exterior Painting

Phones—Lafayette 2421—2624

Very Best Groceries

J. L. APPLEBY CO.

844 Park Ave., BALTIMORE, MD.

Maurice Wyman

Fine Footwear and Hosiery

Men—Women—Children

111 E. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets

BALTIMORE, MD.

4% Interest on Savings Accounts

The Farmers & Merchants National Bank

South and Lombard Streets

NORTH AVENUE OFFICE

At North and Linden Avenues

EAST BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore and Lloyd Streets

JUGOSLAVS SEEK
TREATY REVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

maintained here, would be the

League itself, which would receive

so great a blow to its prestige from

which it could hardly survive. The

Fascist newspapers are seriously re-

sponding to the support which France

is extending to Yugoslavia in its en-

deavor to obtain a revision of the

Treaty of Trianon, and especially for

mixing itself up in the Adriatic ques-

tion, which does not concern it.

Lavoro d'Italia writes that the

Adriatic may become the grave of

French and Italian friendship, and

that it is losing hope that real friend-

ship may be established between the

two Latin sisters. At the same time

the Fascist newspapers publish lengthy

articles to show that Yugoslavia is

violating the treaties concluded with

Italy, while the latter has faithfully

carried out all its obligations toward

Yugoslavia. It is held that while

Italy has handed to Yugoslavia the

Dalmatian Coast, which it was entitled

to occupy until the Italian fleet had

fulfilled its pledges as regards the

subjects of Italian nationality in

Dalmatia, Yugoslavia is not only

violating the conventions but in

passing legislation restricting further

their rights and privileges.

Thus the problem of Dalmatia

comes to the fore again and is

nothing but an additional complication

of the problem which itself is difficult

of solution. The hope is expressed

that the new Yugoslav Government

will take steps to restore friendly

relations with Italy, particularly by

respecting the rights of the Italian-

speaking inhabitants of Dalmatia.

73-FOOT KETCH IS LAUNCHED

The 73-foot auxiliary ketch, Ar-

bella, was launched from the yacht

yards of George Lawley & Son, Inc.,

Corporation, on the Neponset River

today. Miss Harriet Saltonstall,

daughter of Robert Saltonstall, the

owner, named the ketch after the

sloop which brought Sir Richard

Saltonstall to this country in 1640.

Outfitters to Madame

and Mademoiselle

L. Slesinger & Son

on Charles Street, 216 North

BALTIMORE

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous

for Household Use

EMERSON & MORGAN

20 St. Paul Street Plaza 3251

BALTIMORE

Groceries CANNED GOODS Pastry

Fruit

Independent Beef Co.

531-533 Rose Hill Terrace, Baltimore

East of Guilford, Cor. of Old York Road

Home Phone 2251—2252—4009

Opp. Richmond Market 29 E. Howard St.

Vernon 7430—7431—1947

The Best in Music Is Here

The New Orthophonic Victrola

and Records and the

Radiola Superheterodyne

Style 25, 195.00 Style 28, 296.00

Complete

G. Fred Kranz Music Co.

303 North Charles Street at Saratoga

Plaza 3732

HUTZLER BROTHERS

DRY GOODS

BALTIMORE MARYLAND

ASSOCIATED with many of

Baltimore's manufacturers and

merchants in the successful con-

duct of their business.

4% on Savings

NATIONAL UNION BANK

of Maryland

AT BALTIMORE

PHILIPS LES CHAMBERLAIN (President)

Owells

CHARLES ST. at LEXINGTON

BALTIMORE

A Fashion Presentation of

Gossard

Foundation

Garments

It is being held all this week, with

Miss Evelyn Dodd, Fashion and

Figure Expert of the Gossard

Company, here to advise you.

We invite you to meet her.

FORGERY CASE
BEING STUDIEDState Department Sifting
Alteration of Dispatches
in Mexico City

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The first

formal announcement has been issued

from the Department of State, in

connection with the Department of

War, declaring that an investigation

is being made in connection

with alleged thefts and forgeries of

official American documents in

Mexico City.

These are documents from the

United States State Department said

to have come into the possession of

the Mexican Government and alleged

to have been so tampered with by un-

known parties as to bring about hos-

EDUCATIONISTS MEET IN ONTARIO

Heavy Business Agenda Before Association at Sixty-Sixth Convention

TORONTO (Special Correspondence)—Educational questions of province-wide import will be discussed at the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at the University of Toronto now in session. The association, which is faced with a heavy business agenda, will be in session until Thursday.

The preliminary proceedings principally entailed registration routine and a meeting of the board of directors. On Tuesday evening the address of welcome will be delivered by Sir Robert Falconer, president of the university, while at the same session Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, will speak on the "Diamond Jubilee of the Confederation of Canada." On Wednesday evening E. H. Wickware, president of the general association, will deliver his address, the other speakers at this sitting being B. B. Morley, Toronto, and the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor.

The association is divided into sections embracing the following departments: Kindergarten, primary, auxiliary, manual arts, household science, school health, home and school, spelling reform, league of empires, modern languages, natural science, classical, mathematical and physical, English and history, commercial, continuation, technical, inspectors, training, music, rural trustees, urban trustees, and school attendance. Each section will meet and discuss the problems affecting its particular sphere of work.

Each interest is being manifested in the continuation school activities which are to be discussed by this section on Tuesday morning, when the following questions will come up for discussion:

"Is the federation offering the continuous school teachers sufficient protection?"

"How are we to get the continuation school teachers to join the federation?"

"Should the standard for teachers in the continuation schools be raised at once?"

"Should the normal entrance examination standard not be raised so as to increase the type of teacher?"

"How to make our time-tables more effective?"

"Which get better results, term or weekly tests?"

The school boards have submitted the following questions for discussion at the meeting of the Ontario trustees section on Wednesday morning:

1. The most approved system of lighting, heating and ventilating school buildings.

2. The feasibility of obtaining shower bath and gymnasium equipment for use of the community during the summer vacation.

3. Economical designs of modern schools.

4. Remuneration of school-board members.

Other matters incidental to the progress of education in all branches will be debated by prominent speakers.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED FOR WOMEN WRITERS

Special from Monitor Bureau—CHICAGO—Typewriters to "see, magazines to read, friends to meet, and not a single club meeting to attend are indispensable to the newspaper woman by a newly organized club here. The Matrix, as the organization is called, reports a membership of 55 which includes many young women writing for daily newspapers and for magazines.

Membership is confined to those writing professionally. Mrs. Susan Shaffer Dibelka, director of the Woman's National Journalistic Register and a group of experienced women writers are sponsoring the club which has quarters on North Michigan Avenue.

TENNESSEE "GAS" LAW TO BE AIRD APRIL 23

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—(Special)—Hearing on the petitions of the Standard Oil Company of

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

at Wholesale Price. \$3.00 None higher. NOTIONS DRY GOODS LADIES' HOSIERY

IDA'S DRY GOODS STORE

507 Georgia Avenue, Corner Longfellow Open Evenings WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We Grow Ourselves We Know"

Commercial Printing Color Work Publication Work

Columbian Printing Co., Inc.

215 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MARVIN POPE'S

National Theatre Toggery Exclusive Men's Wear

NATIONAL THEATRE BUILDING 1317 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN, Inc.

Plumbing, Tinning and Heating Electrical Job Work and Locksmithing

MAEDA LAMPS FOR SALE Phone 1 Col. 2904, 2907 2439 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOUISIANA, THE TEXAS COMPANY AND THE PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY

Heavy Business Agenda Before Association at Sixty-Sixth Convention

Judge Charles A. McGowan, of Louisville, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Harry B. Anderson, of the United States District Court at Memphis; and Judge John Gore, of the Middle Tennessee United States District Court will hear the case.

The oil companies charge that the new State law violates both State and Federal Constitutions. The National Refining Company of Memphis also has filed a suit similar to that of the three companies.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

The Lift

Special Correspondence

DUSK was gathering and five ladies were standing at a corner where they had been waiting some time for a street car. Many anxious glances were cast in the direction of the expected car, as it was growing late and very cold.

A limousine with a young girl at the wheel and a young companion beside her, drew up, and the door opening, a cheery voice called, "Would you like a lift into town?"

Something has happened on the line and the cars are not running."

"How are we to get the continuation school teachers to join the federation?"

"Should the standard for teachers in the continuation schools be raised at once?"

"Should the normal entrance examination standard not be raised so as to increase the type of teacher?"

"How to make our time-tables more effective?"

"Which get better results, term or weekly tests?"

The school boards have submitted the following questions for discussion at the meeting of the Ontario trustees section on Wednesday morning:

1. The most approved system of lighting, heating and ventilating school buildings.

2. The feasibility of obtaining shower bath and gymnasium equipment for use of the community during the summer vacation.

3. Economical designs of modern schools.

4. Remuneration of school-board members.

Other matters incidental to the progress of education in all branches will be debated by prominent speakers.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED FOR WOMEN WRITERS

Special from Monitor Bureau—CHICAGO—Typewriters to "see, magazines to read, friends to meet, and not a single club meeting to attend are indispensable to the newspaper woman by a newly organized club here. The Matrix, as the organization is called, reports a membership of 55 which includes many young women writing for daily newspapers and for magazines.

TENNESSEE "GAS" LAW TO BE AIRD APRIL 23

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—(Special)—Hearing on the petitions of the Standard Oil Company of

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

at Wholesale Price. \$3.00 None higher. NOTIONS DRY GOODS LADIES' HOSIERY

IDA'S DRY GOODS STORE

507 Georgia Avenue, Corner Longfellow Open Evenings WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We Grow Ourselves We Know"

Commercial Printing Color Work Publication Work

Columbian Printing Co., Inc.

215 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MARVIN POPE'S

National Theatre Toggery Exclusive Men's Wear

NATIONAL THEATRE BUILDING 1317 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN, Inc.

Plumbing, Tinning and Heating Electrical Job Work and Locksmithing

MAEDA LAMPS FOR SALE Phone 1 Col. 2904, 2907 2439 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FREER COLLEGES ARE ADVOCATED

They Should Educate Rather Than Instruct Students Conference Hears

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18 (Special)—Radical changes in higher education in the United States to supersede older instructional methods were advocated at the annual Mid-West Student Conference here by Dr. J. E. Kirkpatrick of Olivet, Mich. Dr. Kirkpatrick, formerly a teacher in Olivet College and several other colleges, is author of a volume, "The American College and Its Rulers," which caused a considerable stir at the time of its appearance and led to the author's dismissal from the faculty at Olivet.

Freer and less traditional methods, calculated to encourage individual thought on the part of the adult student, were favored by Dr. Kirkpatrick. He suggested as a possible model to higher education in the United States the Danish folk school, an institution for mature men and women who not only have had a high school education but ex-

He Prefers Bicycle to Motorcar

After 40 Years' of Pedal Travel

Special Correspondence

Iowa Professor Averages 2500 Miles Yearly at Wheel—Covered 900 Miles in 10 Days Last Summer—Has Had 15 "Bikes" in Twoscore Years

MOUNT VERNON, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—When it comes to really seeing and enjoying the beauties of the countryside, the bicycle has it "thumbs down" over the swiftly rushing automobile, in the opinion of Dr. L. R. Herrick, professor of the department of Romance languages at Cornell College here.

Dr. Herrick ought to know, for bicycling has been his hobby for 40 years and, with his penchant for long-distance "cruises" in the United States and overseas, it is nothing unusual for him to add more than 2500 miles a year to his record.

Americans' dislike for "cheap" things, he says, is the reason bicycle riding is so largely confined to messenger boys, paper carriers and occasional working men in the city.

The bicycle, with its advantages, would be widely used in the United States today if it were expensive like the motorcar, he avers.

Averages Hour at Wheel Daily Dr. Herrick was born in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts in the days when the "wheel" was still the main object of admiration for boys and an important means of conveyance for many folk. The "fad" has stuck to the Cornell professor and he pedals for pleasure, exercise and convenience, an average of one hour's riding each day. How he reels off the miles is indicated by the cyclometer of his present "wheel" which registers 5000 miles for the past two years.

Several years ago when the professor was studying for degrees in foreign languages at Amherst College he passed four months in France. He "cycled" from one end of that country to the other, covering 3000 miles during the summer. Since that time he has made nine other trips across the Atlantic, but on most of these occasions he has gone as a tour conductor.

Dr. Herrick's most recent cycling feat was a trip back to his old home

and birthplace, Westfield, Mass., 100 miles from Boston, last summer. To avoid the bad roads of eastern Iowa and the congested traffic of the Chicago area, he took the train to Elkhart, Ind., from there he wheeled the remaining 90 miles to his home in 10 days. He found the riding difficult through Indiana and walked about half of the 30 miles of course across fields, woods and through small towns.

Professor Herrick's trip to Westfield took him through Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo and Albany. He arrived at his former home without incident. He says he much prefers to ride on the dirt roads, when they are in good repair. The monotony and strain of riding for long distances on level ground is found to be far more tiring than the same distance would be over an undulating surface.

The professor believes the best mileage he has made in a single day has been 125 miles, while it is no uncommon thing for him to cover 100 miles in that time. The average rate of speed which he makes is 10 miles an hour in his hours of bicycling. Dr. Herrick has owned about 15 wheels.

Dr. Herrick has maintained his mileage in his seven years at Cornell largely through short daily jaunts about the countryside near his home. He also makes many trips each week to Cedar Rapids, 15 miles away. He says he knows the distance within a few rods to almost any point of interest within several miles of Mount Vernon.

THE LATCH STRING

is out for you for LUNCHEON and DINNER Permanent Consideration. Cleanliness and Service. 612 15th St., N. W., Between 7 and 8 WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Young Men's Shop

WEARING APPAREL 1319-1321 F Street WASHINGTON, D. C. Columbia 1658 Columbia 5825

EMILY PAULL

DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY 2471 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. OPEN EVENINGS

Brown Betty Inn

1426 K Street, Washington, D. C. CAFETERIA LUNCHEON Special Dinners 40c and 75c Home-Made Bread, Pie and Cake Franklin 4298

Cantilever Shoe

For Men, Women and Children 2nd Floor, 1319 F St., Washington, D. C.

Portieres and Rugs

Blankets, Curtains Our Specialty Main Office and Plant, 721-723 Eastmont St. Branches: Arcade Bldg., 14th St. and Park Road 2815 St. Mount St., N. W. 1420 St. Columbia 2211, 2212, 2213

Lansburgh & Bro.

7th, 8th and E Sts., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Southern Dairies

presents for your enjoyment The Velvet Kind Ice Cream in De Luxe Pint Packages—a convenient and dainty way to buy, carry and serve ice cream.

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of preventing all legislation that would limit the practice of healing to certain kinds of treatment, or attempt to force upon the public any one kind of healing, the Seattle branch of the American Medical Liberty League, Inc., has been organized. A largely attended public meeting was recently held in Meves' Cafeteria in this city. The acting president of the organization, Dr. C. F. Bryant, a leading physician and surgeon of this city, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and also a graduate homoeopath.

"Our purpose is to checkmate all attempts to monopolize the healing art, and to stand for the freedom of the individual citizen to employ whatever method he may prefer in the treatment of sickness in his family, whether that method be allopathy, homoeopathy, Christian Science, or some other treatment," declared Dr. Bryant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Problems are before the public all the time, and an organization of citizens to resist attempts to encroach upon individual liberty is necessary. If religious intolerance is an evil, so is medical intolerance. It is the duty of the citizen to examine the public schools to see if they are not defective; efforts to pass legislation putting the so-called irregulars, or those who use any healing methods except a certain established medical practice, in the business of endeavoring to control the habits of the individual citizen in matters of public and private health; in fact the constant and repeated efforts toward a medical autocracy indicate the watchfulness necessary to preserve that freedom accorded us by constitutional law, American precedent, and divine inheritance."

Dr. Bryant declared that any particular kind of treatment must never be enforced upon the individual any more than any kind of religion. He declared that the Commissioner of Health should be a layman rather than a member of some certain school of medicine; that hospitals should be thrown open to all classes of healers; that compulsory vaccination, the injection of serums, and forced physical tests must not be permitted. He referred to the Schick test, which he said, was impending, and declared emphatically that neither such an experiment nor any other experiment, test, or theory should be allowed to monopolize or dominate the public health.

Dr. Bryant came to Seattle many years ago, and for a number of years was associated with the regular physicians. It was when he took a stand against vaccination and against attempts to oust the so-called "irregulars" that he was ostracized from the regular medical fraternity, and refused admittance to the various hospitals controlled by the allopath.

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of preventing all legislation that would limit the practice of healing to certain kinds of treatment, or attempt to force upon the public any one kind of healing, the Seattle branch of the American Medical Liberty League, Inc., has been organized. A largely attended public meeting was recently held in Meves' Cafeteria in this city. The acting president of the organization, Dr. C. F. Bryant, a leading physician and surgeon of this city, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and also a graduate homoeopath.

"Our purpose is to checkmate all attempts to monopolize the healing art, and to stand for the freedom of the individual citizen to employ whatever method he may prefer in the treatment of sickness in his family, whether that method be allopathy, homoeopathy, Christian Science, or some other treatment," declared Dr. Bryant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Problems are before the public all the time, and an organization of citizens to resist attempts to encroach upon individual liberty is necessary. If religious intolerance is an evil, so is medical intolerance. It is the duty of the citizen to examine the public schools to see if they are not defective; efforts to pass legislation putting the so-called irregulars, or those who use any healing methods except a certain established medical practice, in the business of endeavoring to control the habits of the individual citizen in matters of public and private health; in fact the constant and repeated efforts toward a medical autocracy indicate the watchfulness necessary to preserve that freedom accorded us by constitutional law, American precedent, and divine inheritance."

Dr. Bryant declared that any particular kind of treatment must never be enforced upon the individual any more than any kind of religion. He declared that the Commissioner of Health should be a layman rather than a member of some certain school of medicine; that hospitals should be thrown open to all classes of healers; that compulsory vaccination, the injection of serums, and forced physical tests must not be permitted. He referred to the Schick test, which he said, was impending, and declared emphatically that neither such an experiment nor any other experiment, test, or theory should be allowed to monopolize or dominate the public health.

Dr. Bryant came to Seattle many years ago, and for a number of years was associated with the regular physicians. It was when he took a stand against vaccination and against attempts to oust the so-called "irregulars" that he was ostracized from the regular medical fraternity, and refused admittance to the various hospitals controlled by the allopath.

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of preventing all legislation that would limit the practice of healing to certain kinds of treatment, or attempt to force upon the public any one kind of healing, the Seattle branch of the American Medical Liberty League, Inc., has been organized. A largely attended public meeting was recently held in Meves' Cafeteria in this city. The acting president of the organization, Dr. C. F. Bryant, a leading physician and surgeon of this city, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and also a graduate homoeopath.

"Our purpose is to checkmate all attempts to monopolize the healing art, and to stand for the freedom of the individual citizen to employ whatever method he may prefer in the treatment of sickness in his family, whether that method be allopathy, homoeopathy, Christian Science, or some other treatment," declared Dr. Bryant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Problems are before the public all the time, and an organization of citizens to resist attempts to encroach upon individual liberty is necessary. If religious intolerance is an evil, so is medical intolerance. It is the duty of the citizen to examine the public schools to see if they are not defective; efforts to pass legislation putting the so-called irregulars, or those who use any healing methods except a certain established medical practice, in the business of endeavoring to control the habits of the individual citizen in matters of public and private health; in fact the constant and repeated efforts toward a medical autocracy indicate the watchfulness necessary to preserve that freedom accorded us by constitutional law, American precedent, and divine inheritance."

Dr. Bryant declared that any particular kind of treatment must never be enforced upon the individual any more than any kind of religion. He declared that the Commissioner of Health should be a layman rather than a member of some certain school of medicine; that hospitals should be thrown open to all classes of healers; that compulsory vaccination, the injection of serums, and forced physical tests must not be permitted. He referred to the Schick test, which he said, was impending, and declared emphatically that neither such an experiment nor any other experiment, test, or theory should be allowed to monopolize or dominate the public health.

Dr. Bryant came to Seattle many years ago, and for a number of years was associated with the regular physicians. It was when he took a stand against vaccination and against attempts to oust the so-called "irregulars" that he was ostracized from the regular medical fraternity, and refused admittance to the various hospitals controlled by the allopath.

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of preventing all legislation that would limit the practice of healing to certain kinds of treatment, or attempt to force upon the public any one kind of healing, the Seattle branch of the American Medical Liberty League, Inc., has been organized. A largely attended public meeting was recently held in Meves' Cafeteria in this city. The acting president of the organization, Dr. C. F. Bryant, a leading physician and surgeon of this city, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and also a graduate homoeopath.

"Our purpose is to checkmate all attempts to monopolize the healing art, and to stand for the freedom of the individual citizen to employ whatever method he may prefer in the treatment of sickness in his family, whether that method be allopathy, homoeopathy, Christian Science, or some other treatment," declared Dr. Bryant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Problems are before the public all the time, and an organization of citizens to resist attempts to encroach upon individual liberty is necessary. If religious intolerance is an evil, so is medical intolerance. It is the duty of the citizen to examine the public schools to see if they are not defective; efforts to pass legislation putting the so-called irregulars, or those who use any healing methods except a certain established medical practice, in the business of endeavoring to control the habits of the individual citizen in matters of public and private health; in fact the constant and repeated efforts toward a medical autocracy indicate the watchfulness necessary to preserve that freedom accorded us by constitutional law, American precedent, and divine inheritance."

Dr. Bryant declared that any particular kind of treatment must never be enforced upon the individual any more than any kind of religion. He declared that the Commissioner of Health should be a layman rather than a member of some certain school of medicine; that hospitals should be thrown open to all classes of healers; that compulsory vaccination, the injection of serums, and forced physical tests must not be permitted. He referred to the Schick test, which he said, was impending, and declared emphatically that neither such an experiment nor any other experiment, test, or theory should be allowed to monopolize or dominate the public health.

Dr. Bryant came to Seattle many years ago, and for a number of years was associated with the regular physicians. It was when he took a stand against vaccination and against attempts to oust the so-called "irregulars" that he was ostracized from the regular medical fraternity, and refused admittance to the various hospitals controlled by the allopath.

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of preventing all legislation that would limit the practice of healing to certain kinds of treatment, or attempt to force upon the public any one kind of healing, the Seattle branch of the American Medical Liberty League, Inc., has been organized. A largely attended public meeting was recently held in Meves' Cafeteria in this city. The acting president of the organization, Dr. C. F. Bryant, a leading physician and surgeon of this city, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and also a graduate homoeopath.

"Our purpose is to checkmate all attempts to monopolize the healing art, and to stand for the freedom of the individual citizen to employ whatever method he may prefer in the treatment of sickness in his family, whether that method be allopathy, homoeopathy, Christian Science, or some other treatment," declared Dr. Bryant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Problems are before the public all the time, and an organization of citizens to resist attempts to encroach upon individual liberty is necessary. If religious intolerance is an evil, so is medical intolerance. It is the duty of the citizen to examine the public schools to see if they are not defective; efforts to pass legislation putting the so-called irregulars, or those who use any healing methods except a certain established medical practice, in the business of endeavoring to control the habits of the individual citizen in matters of public and private health; in fact the constant and repeated efforts toward a medical autocracy indicate the watchfulness necessary to preserve that freedom accorded us by constitutional law, American precedent, and divine inheritance."

Dr. Bryant declared that any particular kind of treatment must never be enforced upon the individual any more than any kind of religion. He declared that the Commissioner of Health should be a layman rather than a member of some certain school of medicine; that hospitals should be thrown open to all classes of healers; that compulsory vaccination, the injection of serums, and forced physical tests must not be permitted. He referred to the Schick test, which he said, was impending, and declared emphatically that neither such an experiment nor any other experiment, test, or theory should be allowed to monopolize or dominate the public health.

Dr. Bryant came to Seattle many years ago, and for a number of years was associated with the regular physicians. It was when he took a stand against vaccination and against attempts to oust the so-called "irregulars" that he was ostracized from the regular medical fraternity, and refused admittance to the various hospitals controlled by the allopath.

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of preventing all legislation that would limit the practice of healing to certain kinds of treatment, or attempt to force upon the public any one kind of healing, the Seattle branch of the American Medical Liberty League, Inc., has been organized. A largely attended public meeting was recently held in Meves' Cafeteria in this city. The acting president of the organization, Dr. C. F. Bryant, a leading physician and surgeon of this city, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and also a graduate homoeopath.

"Our purpose is to checkmate all attempts to monopolize the healing art, and to stand for the freedom of the individual citizen to employ whatever method he may prefer in the treatment of sickness in his family, whether that method be allopathy, homoeopathy, Christian Science, or some other treatment," declared Dr. Bryant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Problems are before the public all the time, and an organization of citizens to resist attempts to encroach upon individual liberty is necessary. If religious intolerance is an evil, so is medical intolerance. It is the duty of the citizen to examine the public schools to see if they are not defective; efforts to pass legislation putting the so-called irregulars, or those who use any healing methods except a certain established medical practice, in the business of endeavoring to control the habits of the individual citizen in matters of public and private health; in fact the constant and repeated efforts toward a medical autocracy indicate the watchfulness necessary to preserve that freedom accorded us by constitutional law, American precedent, and divine inheritance."

Dr. Bryant declared that any particular kind of treatment must never be enforced upon the individual any more than any kind of religion. He declared that the Commissioner of Health should be a layman rather than a member of some certain school of medicine; that hospitals should be thrown open to all classes of healers; that compulsory vaccination, the injection of serums, and forced physical tests must not be permitted. He referred to the Schick test, which he said, was impending, and declared emphatically that neither such an experiment nor any other experiment, test, or theory should be allowed to monopolize or dominate the public health.

Dr. Bryant came to Seattle many years ago, and for a number of years was associated with the regular physicians. It was when he took a stand against vaccination and against attempts to oust the so-called "irregulars" that he was ostracized from the regular medical fraternity, and refused admittance to the various hospitals controlled by the allopath.

SEATTLE FORMS LIBERTY LEAGUE

Medical Freedom, Mutual Tolerance, Not Autocracy, Is Plea

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of preventing all legislation that would limit the practice of healing to certain kinds of treatment, or attempt to force upon the public any one kind of healing, the Seattle branch of the American Medical Liberty League, Inc., has been organized. A largely attended public meeting was recently held in Meves' Cafeteria in this city. The acting president of the organization, Dr. C. F. Bryant, a leading physician and surgeon of this city, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and also a graduate homoeopath.

"Our purpose is to checkmate all attempts to monopolize the healing art, and to stand for the freedom of the individual citizen to employ whatever method he may prefer in the treatment of sickness in his family, whether that method be allopathy, homoeopathy, Christian Science, or some other treatment," declared Dr. Bryant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Problems are before the public all the time, and an organization of citizens to resist attempts to encroach upon individual liberty is necessary. If religious intolerance is an evil, so is medical intolerance. It is the duty of the citizen to examine the public schools to see if they are not defective; efforts to pass legislation putting the so-called irregulars, or those who use any healing methods except a certain established medical practice, in the business of endeavoring to control the habits of the individual citizen in matters of public and private health; in fact the constant and repeated efforts toward a medical autocracy indicate the watchfulness necessary to preserve that

LABOR TO CONFER ON EDUCATION FOR 17,000,000 WAGE EARNERS

Fifth Annual Conference of the Workers' Education Bureau of America to Last Three Days in Boston—
Leaders See Turning Point in Policy

Education as it affects 17,000,000 wage earners in the United States will be discussed by labor representatives at a three-day session of the fifth annual convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, starting April 22.

The Boston Public Library is open to the gathering, and two sessions are scheduled for the College of Liberal Arts at Boston University. A banquet will be tendered the delegates by the local committee of arrangements, of which P. Harry Jennings is chairman, at the Elks Hotel. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Lenox.

To Review Six Years' Work
American Workers' Education, as a national activity for industrial workers, is six years old. What has been accomplished along the lines initiated by the bureau will come in for a national appraisal.

Labor leaders regard the convention as a turning point in the policy of American Labor. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, vice-president, look upon the coming gathering as profoundly significant of the new development of labor in regard to education.

Mr. Lewis sees labor passing through various cycles and now entering upon its most important one

in its progress toward adult education. He said: "Organized labor has passed through three cycles, the first when class consciousness was being aroused. It was then essential to develop a sense of solidarity preceding an effort at collective bargaining, embracing higher wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions."

Defines Second Period

"The second period was and is that of a defensive character for the practice of collective bargaining, a period of warfare involving the use of economic and physical force on both sides. Not all unions have emerged from this period and groups of workers ineffectively organized at present may well reckon upon this stage of development in the growth of their organized undertaking."

"The third period is that of constructive development toward a system of co-operation rather than war. A number of trade unions have made exceptional progress in that direction. Many are manifesting great interest and are preparing to enter this latter phase. Indeed, nearly all American trade unions have contributed to this development by increasing interest and contribution to labor's financial institution such as banking and insurance, as well as to education and research."

Whitman Church Federation Is Factor in Law Enforcement

Union of Six Protestant Organizations Sponsor of Citizens' Alliance and Many Movements for Promoting "Moral Cleanliness of the Town"

A group of Massachusetts citizens, leaders in civic and religious life, recently joined to ask the State Federation of Churches to prepare a series of articles on church achievements, to be released simultaneously throughout New England. In a letter to *The Christian Science Monitor* these men said they did this "believing that on the one hand the public is fed up with news of crime and scandal, and on the other that church news had become good news." The group included Roger W. Babson, W. Irving Butler, Howard J. Connelley, Charles M. Cox, Richard M. Everett, Victor A. Friend, H. A. Moore, and Eugene G. Freden, the secretaries of the series, which will be published intermittently, covering different localities and types of church work, appears today.

"You can't put it over in Whitman if the Church Federation is against you." That is what the man in the street will tell anyone who seeks to establish a questionable enterprise in this clean and attractive New England town of some 8000 population situated in the Old Colony district 21 miles south of Boston.

So it is that anyone planning to wage a "risque" show in the Town Hall, to run Sunday moving picture shows, or to set up in the profitable business of bootlegging, he will do well to take a bit of advice and seek a more fertile field elsewhere. Whitman doesn't claim to be 100 per cent pure. Country towns aren't that. But all the records, available, police, court and the evidence of citizens, attest the fact that it is far above the average for towns of its class throughout New England.

In promoting and maintaining the moral cleanliness of the town, the Church Federation has been an important factor. It is a seven-day-a-week organization, functioning on the street corner no less than within church walls, and including in its membership six Protestant churches: Advent, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist and Unitarian.

Prohibition Question
Has the Federation made good? Can it honestly assert that it has made Whitman a better town? Take the burning and bitterly debated question of prohibition to begin with.

No one in Whitman will ever forget that memorable Sunday noonday in pre-Prohibition days, when the news ran through the village, swift as an electric spark, that each Protestant minister had that morning from his pulpit, denounced the town authorities for permitting the illegal sale of liquor at a certain local hotel and had in the same breath also arranged a number of prominent citizens for dinner at the same hostelry and indirectly profiting by the money made from "booze in the backroom."

The protest, which had been planned in a Federation meeting, was immediately effective. The hotel manager not long after left the town. The dining room, including its patronage, was closed. In later years, the Federation sponsored the Citizens' Alliance, organized to work for the cause of temperance and enforcement of the liquor laws.

At a public hearing on the question of Sunday movies, such united and vigorous opposition was shown by the Federation that the selectmen refused to grant the necessary license and the matter has never been reopened.

Because of the sentiment then manifested, an application to conduct Sunday sports has ever been made through neighboring towns, lacking a medium to express a united sentiment in opposition, have been less fortunate.

Enforcement of Law
The enforcement of law has at all times been a matter of vital concern to the Federation. Because it is a non-political body, it has been obliged to work more or less indirectly. The activities of the Police Department have been approved or censured, as the facts warranted. At a recent Federation meeting, it was voted to endorse and to support actively all community betterment measures that came up at the annual town meeting. Individual ministers of the Federation have publicly endorsed such candidates for local and state office as represented the cleanest, most able and honest administration of public affairs.

The Church Federation has been a positive as well as a negative force. It has proposed, as well as opposed. At its first meeting held in January, 1912, the question of establishing an "Old Ladies' Home" in Whitman was presented. Two trust funds had been left for this purpose but leadership was lacking to utilize these. The Federation appointed committees who thoroughly investigated the conduct and requirements of similar homes

elsewhere, and who inspected and listed all properties in Whitman that were for sale and available for purchase. When all preliminaries had been completed, a public mass meeting under Federation auspices was called. All the data were presented, and incorporation was decided upon, the management being taken over by a selectmen's committee.

How many people in a community are habitual churchgoers? How many never attend? How many are waiting for an invitation? These and many similar questions, the federation decided, early in its history, to answer by means of the first religious census ever taken in the town. Every house in the town was visited by a trained religious worker. So valuable was the great mass of detailed information secured and of such far-reaching value, that a second census is soon to be made. It is confidently believed by the pastors that the ten-year period that has elapsed since the first survey will show marked advances both in church attendance and membership.

Every-Member Canvass
Closely related to this work is the every-member canvass made simultaneously each year by the churches. A helpful plan exists, too, whereby newcomers to the town are reported to the church of their preference.

The federation constitutes a most effective medium for sponsoring and financing state, national and world causes as well as local. Although regular meetings are held only bi-monthly, special sessions may be called at an hour's notice and concerted action taken. This has frequently been done and the list of good causes aided is an impressive one.

But all these activities, in their total, count for little in the opinion of many, compared with the fact that the federation has proved to the people of this town that religion is more than a matter of creed, that ministers and members of churches differing in doctrinal belief may work side by side in unity and friendliness, living their Christian faith in terms of practical service and everyday usefulness.

Without any sacrifice or freedom of individuality, the six churches are able, through the federation, to speak with one voice whenever needed and to present a united strength commanding resources and powers no single church possesses. The federation has popularized church attendance; it has replaced suspicion with tolerance; it has given practical demonstration of the "brotherhood of man"; and it looks forward hopefully to a future where church and community shall be even more closely united in spirit and deed.

dian Legion, has wired Dr. James H. King, minister of soldiers' civil re-education and W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, urging that the matter be re-opened. Unless this is done, he points out, it will "sit up a bitter resentment which has been growing very rapidly all over Canada."

WOMAN WRITER NAMED HENRY TODD LECTURER

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author of "The Brimming Cup," "Her Son's Wife," "The Home-Maker," and other stories, is to give the Henry Todd Lecture to the State Normal Schools of Massachusetts this year. Mrs. Fisher has served for several years as a member of the State Board of Education in Vermont.

The first lecture is to be given in Westfield on May 9. The others are to be as follows: Worcester, May 10; Framingham, May 11; Hyannis, May 12; Bridgewater, May 13; Boston, at the Massachusetts Art School, May 16; Salem, May 17; Lowell, May 18; Fitchburg, May 19; North Adams, May 20. The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs.

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

"The first of the Henry Todd lectures was given last year by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs."

Great Boston Auditorium Planned at North Station

Convention and Sports Hall Seating 18,000 Is Proposed as Unit in Group Development

A "Madison Square Garden" for Boston, which will be a combination of a large indoor sports auditorium and convention hall seating 18,000 to 20,000 persons, is being planned as a part of the new North Station development. It was announced today. The need for such a convention hall has been later emphasized by numerous men prominent in Boston civic and real estate interests, including Mayor Nichols, and in this connection *The Christian Science Monitor* has published a series of articles describing what other cities have been doing to meet the need.

With the proposed new 600-room hotel, a combined office building and theater, and the 1800-car garage, already announced, the new auditorium would constitute a notable addition

would be devoted also to an exposition of New England industrial and agricultural products along the lines of the present "Boost New England" movement.

Punk & Wilcox, engineers, who have prepared the preliminary plans for the big structure at the North Station, were associated in the construction of Madison Square Garden, and are interested in the similar auditoriums now projected in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Washington.

The building plans follow the idea of the Grand Central Terminal Building at Forty-Second Street, New York, which was built over the railroad passenger tracks as a means of obtaining a location near the business

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in 1928."

The proposed sports and convention auditorium in Boston is part of an associated plan for each big building in eight or more of the largest cities in the country. The plans will be comparable to the new Madison Square Garden, with a capacity of not less than 18,000 seats each.

To Operate As a Chain
The general plan is to have the several auditoriums owned and operated by local corporations, but operating as part of a group under a plan similar to that of the professional baseball leagues. With sports, conventions, and spectacular exhibitions and circuses, the Boston auditorium for several months in each year

center on otherwise unavailable real estate. The proposed Chicago auditorium will be built in the same way.

The North Station auditorium will be provided with easy ramps and wide thoroughfares on four sides, and the Boston plans provide for the dispersal of 20,000 persons in eight minutes.

New Thoroughfares Approved
This thoroughfare, proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board through Henry I. Hartman, chairman, was approved by the Legislature last week, at a banquet to which the Governor and the State auditor, Charles J. Walsh, only \$1,000,000 of the \$1,200,000.

James M. Walsh, representative of a Boston and New York syndicate, who submitted the plan which the Boston & Maine Railroad is now considering, said that it certain details can be disposed of shortly, the new sports auditorium and convention hall can be made ready in time to accommodate the Democratic National Convention in 1928.

The Democratic State Committee, which will be headed by Senator David I. Walsh at the new Elks Hotel tomorrow night, is going to organize a movement to "bring the Democratic National Convention to Boston in

**MARSHALL &
SNELGROVE**
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

Marshall & Snelgrove

America's First Industrial Museum and Thousands of Rural Schools for Negroes Are Outstanding Results of Julius Rosenwald's High Adventures in Philanthropy



JULIUS ROSENWALD

Opportunities for Self-Help Are Emphasized in World Benefactions of Chicago Merchant

Head of Great Mail Order Firm Tells How Effort Is Made to Provide "More Than Charity" in Benevolent Enterprises Which Reach From American Cotton Fields to Wheat Lands of Russia

This is the fifth of a series of intimate conversations between Mr. Julius Rosenwald, head of the Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order business, and the Christian Science Monitor. The subjects of later interviews will be announced from time to time.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Some years ago I was tramping with a friend through the Bayou La Fourche country in Louisiana across the Mississippi from New Orleans. We walked for hours, under a deep blue sky flecked by fleecy clouds, along a road flanked on the one side by the sloping levees that held the dark waters of the bayou in check, and on the other by the trim cottages of the Cajuns, or French farmers, who make up the population of that section. The cabins were but a few hundred feet apart, for the system of land holding there is one of long, narrow strips extending from the levee back to the swamp, half a mile or so away.

The houses were almost identical in appearance—one story, with a dormer window and their doors wide open to the genial air of the Gulf Coast in March. Inquisitive glances into the interiors showed in each main room a center table, and on that table a book—always the same one.

"It's the Cajun's bible," said my friend—the catalogue of a Chicago mail-order house.

A few weeks ago, through a very different atmosphere—that of Chicago in midwinter—I made my way to the headquarters of the mail-order house which supplied the Andean folk of Louisiana's bayou parishes with so much of their reading. For I knew that while the business activities of that great commercial house extended from ocean to ocean, and from the Arctic to the tropics, the contributions of its chief director to the cause of education in the United States were almost equally distributed, and extended beyond its borders even to Russia.

Negro and Russian Peasant

The Russian peasant and the southern Negro on the verge of peonage alike owe a debt of gratitude to Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the directorate of Sears, Roebuck & Co. It seems a curious line of philanthropic endeavor, for the qualities of appeal in the American field hand of the South must be as far from those presented by the peasant of Russia's great salivary plains as Tuskegee is from Nizhni-Novgorod. Perhaps as a scion of a long-persecuted and oppressed race, Mr. Rosenwald saw in the state of the Negro field workers something of that downtrodden condition which has been the lot of the Jewish masses in most parts of the world. Whatever the reason, he has linked the two in his benefactions, confining his endeavors mainly to those in the rural districts. Though Negro Y. M. C. A.'s in various towns owe much to his generosity, it is "Rustic" as the cotton fields and Iran of the Russian wheat lands who have most enjoyed his bounty.

or the crowded lines of portraits by which others seem desirous of impressing the caller with the variety and importance of their social relations.

I had only the day before been talking with Mr. Charles H. Wacker about the progress of the Chicago plan for civic improvement, and opened my conversation with Mr. Rosenwald with a reference to it.

"A great work," he said, "and one worthy of a great city. Whatever can be done for ameliorating the harshness of life in the city slums, or for lessening the glaring contrast in conditions between the life of the poor and that of the prosperous deserves doing. Parks, playgrounds, lagoons, beaches—they are all very well, all necessary, and I have heartily co-operated in the effort to secure them for Chicago."

Education for Appreciation

"But after all you have to educate people to appreciate them, you have to further to educate people so that they may earn for themselves the right to participate in the beauty which may be provided for them. Hull House, of which I am one of the trustees, has tried to do this in a small way in the section of Chicago in which it is located. Our Jewish People's Institute does something of the same sort, and of course the Negro industrial schools scattered through the South have training for the work of life as their basic element."

"Is there something of this utilitarian purpose back of your financing of the Chicago Industrial Museum?"

"Well, yes, but there is an artistic side to that as well. You are an old Chicagoan remember the still, white beauty of Atwood's Art Palace at the World's Fair. For 30 years that edifice has been standing on the border of its lagoon in Jackson Park. The staff covering of its masonry has chipped and peeled away; its woodwork rots and sags; even its structural walls are tottering. It is more decrepit even than the survivors of the group of remarkable men who made it and the White City possible in 1893, and was to be razed to the ground. Yet all Chicago wanted the building saved, but how and to what end?"

"The thought of that decaying temple of art came to me one day in Munich, when with my young son I was going through the industrial museum in that city. I saw a coal mine operating within my own range of view. Not only the coal mine of today, but the historical development of mining was graphically shown. You could see the old-time miner with pick in hand and oil lamp in his cap, and the modern mine electrically equipped. And other branches of industry were set forth in equally illuminating and instructive fashion."

Workers Study Exhibits

"I saw the working people of Munich strolling in the aisles and studying the exhibits, and I was impressed by the interest manifested by my young son who as an American had, of course, never seen anything of this character. The idea then came to me to help in the creation of such an institution in Chicago—city in which I have spent my lifetime and which I love."

"The old Art Palace, though in a sad state of disrepair, was available, and a bond issue of \$5,000,000 is ready for use in its reconstruction. My own gift of not less than \$3,000,000 can be used for the collection of exhibits and maintenance. Europe is rich in museums of this character,

the Deutsches Museum at Munich, the Musée Carnavalet at Paris and the Technical Museum at Vienna being well known.

"They encourage the workman to study improved methods of production, and stimulate his inventive skill. As one goes into these institutions one is impressed by the fact that it is distinctly the mechanic class that frequents them. A Sunday afternoon in such an institution either in Germany or France is a revelation to the average American. And there is today no institution which serves the people of the United States in the same way."

"Of course I know of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum which was based on collections gathered from the Chicago World's Fair, but that appeals rather to the commercial than the producing or artisan classes. I believe the new museum in Jackson Park will stimulate artistic production as well as add in the invention of more economic methods. And I am especially glad over the restoration of Atwood's classic edifice and that for so useful a purpose."

It was noticeable throughout our chat that Mr. Rosenwald did not refer to the new enterprise by the name which was conferred upon it over his protest—"The Rosenwald Industrial Museum."

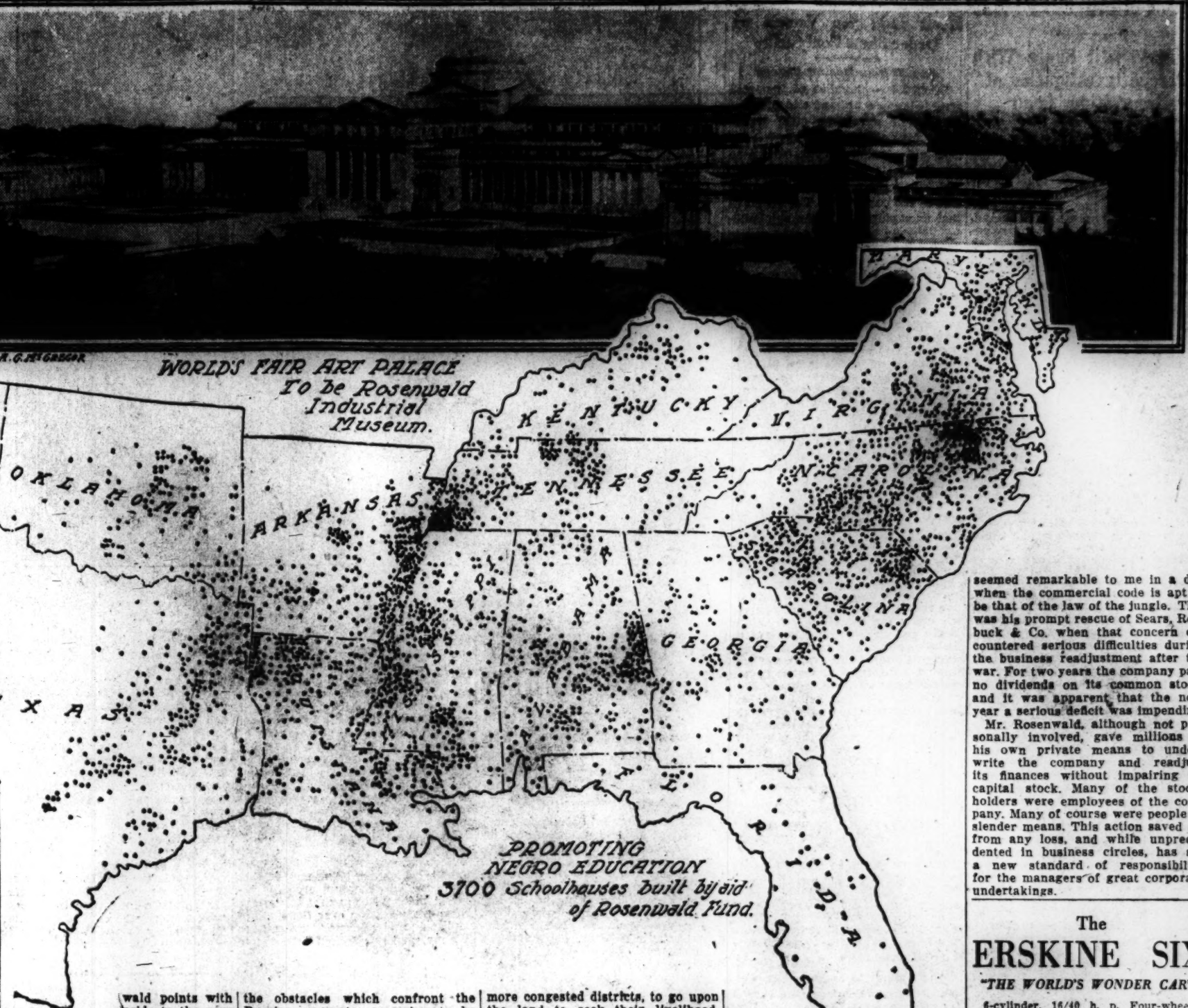
On the wall of Mr. Rosenwald's office is a large photograph of the late Booker T. Washington. I remarked that I had happened to be in Atlanta in 1893 and heard the remarkable speech with which Dr. Washington leaped into national fame.

"An Extraordinary Man"

"An extraordinary man," said Mr. Rosenwald, "and the work which he set on foot is going on. He urged upon the people of his race the necessity of winning their own economic independence. He stood strongly for education, but he wanted the book always to be accompanied by the tool. He did not underestimate the need for the intellectual development of his race, but he felt it was even more important that it should demonstrate its ability to win financial independence, and conduct its business affairs without the direction of white superiors."

It is easier to write about what Julius Rosenwald has done than to make him talk about his doings. What he has done to help the Negro of the South climb upward is worth the telling, but it must be told for him. Afterward I will give some of his modest comments on his own benefactions. In the heading of this article appears a map of the southern states showing the number of schoolhouses, mainly rural, erected by the financial aid of Mr. Rosenwald. The map falls far short in impressiveness of the real facts, for while it shows the whole South dotted with the schoolhouses which gather so closely at points as to make a mere black blot, the nature and style of the individual school cannot be indicated.

There are more than 3700 of these schools today, erected at a cost of \$14,540,000 in the last 13 years with the aid of the Rosenwald Fund. The fund does not bear the whole cost. It is not a pauperizing institution. The public school authorities, and individual contributors, both white and colored, join the fund in meeting the costs and up to date the contributions have been divided thus, using round figures: Public funds, \$9,500,000; white citizens, \$740,000; Negro citizens, \$2,340,000; and the Rosenwald Fund \$2,500,000. In passing it may be noted that Mr. Rosen-



wald points with pride to the very considerable share of the cost borne by colored men.

"Of course," said he, "the Negroes' contributions were not wholly in cash, but the labor and material they contributed are included in the total. They are good collectors, too, and some of the funds obtained from white contributors resulted from their solicitations."

"I am not a politician and the politics of the Negro question does not interest me. Neither do I profess to be a trained sociologist. But it does not need special training nor peculiar political sagacity to discern the fact that a very real problem exists in this great mass of uneducated Negroes, barely above the peon class and for whose training no adequate provision has been made by the communities in which they live."

More Than Charity Needed

"To meet this need purely by charitable methods, would be to fail in the very first purpose—which is to inculcate habits of self-help and self-reliance in the Negro. Moreover it would be disastrous to let the community in which he exists in numbers so large as to constitute a problem feel itself free from responsibility for his betterment. Accordingly those who are in charge of the Rosenwald Fund adopt the policy of bearing only a part of the cost of the new buildings which are needed."

"The board fixes a specific sum which it will contribute toward the cost of each building to be erected, as, for example, \$400 for a one-teacher school; \$900 for a three-teacher unit; \$1300 for a five-teacher building. It also contributes toward homes for teachers. Naturally, its activities are greatest in the southern states, and it is interesting to see that North Carolina, which has an enviable reputation for progressive ideals, leads in taking advantage of this opportunity, having 615 buildings erected by the aid of our fund."

Education indeed has been the principal beneficiary of Mr. Rosenwald's public activities. He has not confined his gifts to one race or class, neither has he limited them to the more elementary phases of education. In the rural schools indeed the curriculum seldom goes beyond the "three R's," but as it balances this, Mr. Rosenwald (with his wife) gave \$1,750,000 for new buildings for the University of Chicago. If he has done much for the Negro he has even more helpful to his own race in this country and abroad, recently making heavy contributions for the aid of Jewish farmers in Russia.

"The Russian situation is a deplorable one," he said. "The old-time Tsarist regime was unappealing in its brutalities and its racial hatreds. There seemed every reason to believe that no government could be worse. But now come the Bolsheviks who are manifesting the same racial antagonisms, and adding their intolerable and unworkable economic theories. The farmers of Russia, many of them Jewish, are in need of every form of relief from unbearable conditions."

"We have also in our own country," said the interviewer, "something of an agricultural question, have we not? How do you think the difficulties encountered by the American farmer, who is free from

the obstacles which confront the Russian peasant, are going to be met?"

"The condition of the farmers is indeed a serious question. Farming is a basic industry. It is the greatest single industry in the United States. It employs a greater number of people than any other, and it is only a mere truism to say that its product, namely, the food of the Nation, is the most important contribution made to national life. If the men and women who are engaged in this basic industry are unable to make a decent living, if they find themselves continually running into debt, continually forced down to a lower standard of living, there is evident a situation which ought to be corrected."

Co-operative Marketing Favored

"I have believed that one method of correction, perhaps the most immediate method, would be by co-operative marketing, and also by the education of the farmers in intensive farming. There is no doubt that this country has ample fertile and arable land to support a vastly larger population than we already possess if the same economic use is made of it that is made of the more limited agricultural regions of such countries as France and Germany."

"It is, of course, natural that in the past the farmers of our great West have relied upon the natural fertility of the soil, and have done their farming in the easiest way, but it has become perfectly apparent that the time has now come when the methods of scientific farming, of intensive farming, indeed, must be applied. We established here some years ago a fund, administered under the Council of Grain Exchanges, for the encouragement of more progressive methods of farming."

"Out of this fund \$1000 is given to every county willing to employ a farm expert, chosen by the dean of the College of Agriculture. This is not a clear gift, for, as the salary of these experts will average \$2500 or more, the county has to meet the difference. I am particularly interested to note the desire of the Jews who come to the United States, or who are now living in our

more congested districts, to go upon the land to seek their livelihood. You will be interested to know that, contrary to the general opinion, there are a great many people of my race who have taken up farming."

"What is your view as to the continuance of the existing prosperity in the United States?"

Prosperity Firmly Based

"I think it is based upon a solid foundation. We have a people whose natural inclination is to work. Labor in the United States is regarded as the normal activity of man. Our leisure class is negligible. Even rich people find something to do. The example thus set is naturally followed by the masses, with the result that the productive activity of our people exceeds that of any other nation in the world. In my judgment it is on this great force of production that the prosperity of the nation is founded. I cannot see anything in sight to check this prosperity."

"Prohibition has undoubtedly added greatly to the measure of comfort in the country. It isn't enforced properly; I am not absolutely certain that it ever can be enforced to 100 per cent of the opportunities afforded. But even insufficiently enforced, it has resulted in diverting from the saloon into the pathways of more economic trade and commerce vast floods of money. Our people are living more comfortably than they ever did, are earning more than ever, and are contributing more than ever

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by protecting your closets with Sealey's Anti-Moth Compound. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no string; no chemicals. 5¢ per can. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. **SEALEY'S** SALER CO., 44 Broadway St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Lincoln 5400.

GOOCH'S BEST

S. R. Buckwheat Flour Pure Buckwheat Flour LINCOLN, NEB.

A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description. Together with its affiliations it operates nearly 2400 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and has agents and correspondents in all parts of the world. The Bank has offices in the Atlantic Liners Aquitania, Berengaria and Mauretania, and a foreign branch office at 196 Piccadilly, London, specially equipped for the use and convenience of visitors in London.

MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: 5 THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON, E. C. 2, ENGLAND

Associated Banks: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd., Northern Ireland; The Clydesdale Bank Ltd., and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland.

seemed remarkable to me in a day when the commercial code is apt to be that of the law of the jungle. This was his prompt rescue of Sears, Roebuck & Co. when that concern encountered serious difficulties during the business readjustment after the war. For two years the company paid no dividends on its common stock, and it was apparent that the next year a serious deficit was impending. Mr. Rosenwald, although not personally involved, gave millions of his own private means to underwrite the company and readjust its finances without impairing its capital stock. Many of the stockholders were employees of the company. Many of course were people of slender means. This action saved all from any loss, and while unprecedented in business circles, has set a new standard of responsibility for the managers of great corporate undertakings.

The **ERSKINE SIX**
"THE WORLD'S WONDER CAR"

6-cylinder, 16/40 h. p. Four-wheel brake 50 miles per hour, 50 miles per gallon.

Popular Priced, Yes!

But in a sense that sweeps aside the accepted limitations of price
Touring Model£275

STUDEBAKER
Studebaker (England) Ltd.

Showrooms: 117/119 St. Portland St., London, W. 1, England.
Telephone: Langham 1510 (3 lines)

SAVE FOR A SUNNY DAY

YOUR boy is five, or eight, or ten. He'll be twenty-one before you know it. His education you have provided for. But on the birthday that officially marks his majority make it an especially Sunny Day by handing him a nest egg for his future. Make the amount whatever you will. But start it now at any First National Savings' office and it will grow surprisingly fast with compound interest.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 1927
Capital and Surplus \$40,000,000

SAVINGS OFFICES:

MAIN OFFICE: 67 MILE STREET
UPDOWN: 426 BOYLSTON ST. 588 WASHINGTON STREET
NORTH END: 260 HANOVER ST. UPRIVER CORNER ROLINDALE
WEST END: 56 CAMBRIDGE ST. FIELDS CORNER BRIGHTON
115 SUMMER STREET HYDE PARK AUSTON

Copyright 1927 by THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Miss Muffin's Party

By LINDA STEVENS ALMOND

MISS MUFFIN lived in the first house on Elderberry Lane. She had always lived there, so it seemed, and she boasted about nobody and nobody bothered about Miss Muffin. The children skipped by her house on their way to school, but they never stopped, not even to look at her yellow cat on the doorstep or her pretty flowers in bloom in the yard. The children did not care a twopenny for Miss Muffin and Miss Muffin did not care a twopenny for the children.

But one day a funny thing happened. A sign hung on Miss Muffin's gate. It said:

I SHOULD LIKE TO HAVE A PARTY ON THE 15TH

Now, in the house Miss Muffin was peeking behind her curtain with her ear to a crack in the window. Miss Muffin was terribly excited, as was Taft, her yellow cat, for he never seen Miss Muffin act in such a queer way.

First came along the Milkman, and when he read the sign he just uttered a loud, "Ha! Ha!" Then he put his milk pail in the milk inside the gate, and uttered another loud, "Ha! Ha!" and went on his way down Elderberry Lane.

Next came Katie-who-worked-by-the-day. When she read the sign she tossed her head and said: "Pooh!" and then away she went down Elderberry Lane.

Next came the Butcher, and when he read the sign he laughed so hard he had to hold his sides, and he called the Baker and the Candystick Maker who were just a little way behind, and the three of them laughed until the tears rolled down their cheeks. Then came the Little Seamstress and she read the sign and said: "Pahaw!" And then came the Schoolteacher and she read the sign and said: "A fine chance has Miss Muffin of having a party!"

And Miss Muffin, peeking through the curtain with her ear to the window crack, said:

"Dear me! Seems as if I won't have a party. But of course I shan't expect one since I don't like anybody and nobody likes me. Still I should love to have a party. In fact, my heart is quite set upon it."

"Meow!" said Taft, the yellow cat. "By all means let's have a party, Miss Muffin."

Then came the children. "Oh, look!" shouted the Milkman's little boy, pointing to the sign on Miss Muffin's gate. The Baker's little girl read it, and the Butcher's three children, and the twins who belonged to the Candystick Maker, and the little girl who lived near the woods, and the Storekeeper's boy, and the children who belonged to the Grocer, and Mrs. Brown's four boys and three girls, and the little girl who had come from the Orphan's Home to live with the Browns, but was going back to the Orphan's Home because Mrs. Brown had too many children of her own. And not one of them said, "Ha! Ha!" or "Pooh!" or "Pahaw!" or anything of the kind. What they did say was

this: "Let's give Miss Muffin a surprise party."

And Miss Muffin, peeking behind the curtain with her ear to the window crack, heard the echo all the way down Elderberry Lane: "Surprise party—surprise party—surprise party!" And Taft, the yellow cat, rubbed her arched back against Miss Muffin and said: "Meow! Cream and catnip! Cream and catnip!"

Then the day of the fifth came. All the while the sign had hung on Miss Muffin's gate, and everybody had laughed as they passed by—that is, everybody except the children. As for Miss Muffin she had been busy as a bee all morning, and in the pantry was a crockful of raisin-dotted cookies and on the back porch was a freestful of vanilla ice cream.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Miss Muffin was peeking through the curtain. Along came the children—Miss Muffin held her breath, afraid to look. But they stopped. More than that, they came inside the gate, and the Milkman's little boy was pulling a little cart. Miss Muffin ran as fast as she could to put on a fresh frilled apron and then she tied a bow of ribbon with a bell on it around Taft, the yellow cat's neck, and then she ran to open the door.

"Happy day, Miss Muffin!" shouted the children.

"Thank you, thank you, thank you," cried Miss Muffin, almost overwhelmed.

"Catnip and cream!" said Taft. And Taft, the yellow cat, said: "Meow! Catnip and cream! Cream and catnip!"

Then the children began to unload the little cart which they had pulled inside. The Milkman's little boy had brought a jar of cream. The Baker's little girl had brought a frosted cake. The Butcher's three children brought a Yorkshire pudding. (All the while Miss Muffin was getting pinker and pinker with pleasure. The twins who belonged to the Candystick Maker brought a box of elegant wax candles. (Miss Muffin put one in a candlestick and lighted it and put it on the table.) The little girl who lived near the woods brought a basket of rosy red apples. The Storekeeper's boy and the children who belonged to the Grocer brought sugar and spice and everything nice, and Mrs. Brown's four boys and three girls brought popcorn and hickory nuts, a paper of pins, a pocket handkerchief, and a pin cushion.

But the little girl who had come from the Orphan's Home and was going back again because Mrs. Brown had too many children of her own, whispered in Miss Muffin's ear: "If you please, I had nothing to bring except myself with my love."

And Miss Muffin's eyes, which were kind of misty-like, got still mistier, and she whispered back to the little girl: "Well, since you just brought yourself with your love, suppose you stay right here with me always."

"Oh, oh!" cried the little girl who had come from the Orphan's Home, but who never went back again. Oh, no! She came to live with Miss Muffin.

Then Miss Muffin told the children to set the table. At least some of them set the table, some of the others were sent to the back porch to bring in the freestful of vanilla ice cream, and some of the others brought the crock full of raisin dotted cookies from the pantry. As for Taft, the yellow cat, she was served to a saucer of the cream which the Milkman's little boy had brought, and a sprig of fresh catnip, which one of the Grocer's children found in his pocket.

Elderberry Lane never boasted of a finer party than the one which was held on the fifth at Miss Muffin's house. Never again did Miss Muffin hang a sign on her gate, but after that she had many, many parties.

Miss Muffin and Taft, the yellow cat.

Then Miss Muffin told the children to set the table. At least some of them set the table, some of the others were sent to the back porch to bring in the freestful of vanilla ice cream, and some of the others brought the crock full of raisin dotted cookies from the pantry. As for Taft, the yellow cat, she was served to a saucer of the cream which the Milkman's little boy had brought, and a sprig of fresh catnip, which one of the Grocer's children found in his pocket.

Elderberry Lane never boasted of a finer party than the one which was held on the fifth at Miss Muffin's house. Never again did Miss Muffin hang a sign on her gate, but after that she had many, many parties.

Miss Muffin and Taft, the yellow cat.

Then Miss Muffin told the children to set the table. At least some of them set the table, some of the others were sent to the back porch to bring in the freestful of vanilla ice cream, and some of the others brought the crock full of raisin dotted cookies from the pantry. As for Taft, the yellow cat, she was served to a saucer of the cream which the Milkman's little boy had brought, and a sprig of fresh catnip, which one of the Grocer's children found in his pocket.

Elderberry Lane never boasted of a finer party than the one which was held on the fifth at Miss Muffin's house. Never again did Miss Muffin hang a sign on her gate, but after that she had many, many parties.

Miss Muffin and Taft, the yellow cat.

Then Miss Muffin told the children to set the table. At least some of them set the table, some of the others were sent to the back porch to bring in the freestful of vanilla ice cream, and some of the others brought the crock full of raisin dotted cookies from the pantry. As for Taft, the yellow cat, she was served to a saucer of the cream which the Milkman's little boy had brought, and a sprig of fresh catnip, which one of the Grocer's children found in his pocket.

Elderberry Lane never boasted of a finer party than the one which was held on the fifth at Miss Muffin's house. Never again did Miss Muffin hang a sign on her gate, but after that she had many, many parties.

Miss Muffin and Taft, the yellow cat.

Then Miss Muffin told the children to set the table. At least some of them set the table, some of the others were sent to the back porch to bring in the freestful of vanilla ice cream, and some of the others brought the crock full of raisin dotted cookies from the pantry. As for Taft, the yellow cat, she was served to a saucer of the cream which the Milkman's little boy had brought, and a sprig of fresh catnip, which one of the Grocer's children found in his pocket.

Elderberry Lane never boasted of a finer party than the one which was held on the fifth at Miss Muffin's house. Never again did Miss Muffin hang a sign on her gate, but after that she had many, many parties.

Miss Muffin and Taft, the yellow cat.

Then Miss Muffin told the children to set the table. At least some of them set the table, some of the others were sent to the back porch to bring in the freestful of vanilla ice cream, and some of the others brought the crock full of raisin dotted cookies from the pantry. As for Taft, the yellow cat, she was served to a saucer of the cream which the Milkman's little boy had brought, and a sprig of fresh catnip, which one of the Grocer's children found in his pocket.

Elderberry Lane never boasted of a finer party than the one which was held on the fifth at Miss Muffin's house. Never again did Miss Muffin hang a sign on her gate, but after that she had many, many parties.

Miss Muffin and Taft, the yellow cat.

Then Miss Muffin told the children to set the table. At least some of them set the table, some of the others were sent to the back porch to bring in the freestful of vanilla ice cream, and some of the others brought the crock full of raisin dotted cookies from the pantry. As for Taft, the yellow cat, she was served to a saucer of the cream which the Milkman's little boy had brought, and a sprig of fresh catnip, which one of the Grocer's children found in his pocket.

Elderberry Lane never boasted of a finer party than the one which was held on the fifth at Miss Muffin's house. Never again did Miss Muffin hang a sign on her gate, but after that she had many, many parties.

Miss Muffin and Taft, the yellow cat.



SPRING DUTIES

ALL IN THE BEDROOMS AND PARLORS AND HALLS, CLOSETS AND CEILINGS, WINDOWS AND WALLS.

ALL OF THE HOUSE MUST BE SPOTLESS AS NEW, AND UP IN THE PLAYROOM THERE'S PLENTY TO DO.

SISTER IS WASHING THE WINDOW WITH CARE. AND I IN MY OVERALLS PAINTING A CHAIR. BROTHER IS TAKING THE TOYS FROM THE ROOM, AND THEN WE WILL CLEAN IT WITH DUSTER AND BROOM.

BEATRICE AND BARBARA BROWN

Through the Woods With Fred

A little yellow butterfly stood laughing in the sun. Its sunny little head shined with happiness and fun.

"Wonder what we shall see today," cried Betty Jane as she danced merrily down the lane. Behind her came her twin brother, Billy Jake, and their dear friend, Fred. It was April in the Arkansas Ozarks and on either side of the path, soft green grass carpeted the ground. Along the fence row, wild plum trees bent under the weight of their snowy blossoms and many white-winged butterflies floated in the sunny air. From a bush, a blue bird sent forth his sweet call.

Where the fence ended, the friends left the lane to follow a little path winding through the woods. They had gone but a short distance when Fred halted.

"What do you see?" he asked. "Dogwood!" shouted Billy Jake. And he went on a run with Betty Jane close behind. Under a small tree looking like a huge snowdrift with its many white blossoms snuggling close to the rough, hairy branches, Betty Jane halted and stood gazing upward.

Fred picked one of the blossoms and handed it to her. Counting the petals. Betty Jane began to count. "There are four petals," she said and then she laughed. Billy Jake bent over to see what was so funny about it. "And each petal looks as if something had taken a bite right out of the end!"

"Yes," said Fred, "and some day I may tell you a fairy tale of how the bites came to be there. But do you see nothing else about the flower?" Betty Jane looked again. "Why, there are lots of other little flowers right in the middle of the big one!" she cried. "Tiny greenish-yellow ones!"

"Right!" said Fred, and with his knife he cut away a small branch. "In a few days," he went on, "these blossoms will be gone, and in the fall the tree will put on a red dress made of little berries and scarlet leaves which it will wear all winter." Fred handed the flowers to Betty Jane and they started on, when right across their path darted a little red squirrel. Up a tree he went like a small whirlwind and seating himself upon a limb, began telling the three

just what he thought of them. He looked so funny sitting there with his fluffy tail curled up over his back. Billy Jake and Betty Jane laughed right out loud. Little Squirrel must have thought this very rude, for he immediately sprang to his feet and running along the slender limb to its tip, leaped to another and scampered away.

While this was going on, Fred had been peering into the tops of the trees. "I was hoping we might find a squirrel's nest," he said. "Squirrel's nest!" cried Billy Jake in surprise. "Why I thought only birds had nests!"

"Oh no," said Fred, "and if we knew which tree to climb, we might find near the top a big ball of dead leaves with a doorway right in the bottom. Here, on winter nights, Mr. Squirrel is as snug as you two in your own warm beds. But," he went on, "in our part of the country, unless the winter is very cold, the little rascal seldom bothers to build a nest. Wrapped in his warm fur, he curls up for sleep wherever night finds him."

With head bent as far back as it would go, Billy Jake gazed upward. "Oh look!" he cried suddenly.

Counting the petals. Betty Jane began to count. "There are four petals," she said and then she laughed. Billy Jake bent over to see what was so funny about it. "And each petal looks as if something had taken a bite right out of the end!"

"Yes," said Fred, "and some day I may tell you a fairy tale of how the bites came to be there. But do you see nothing else about the flower?" Betty Jane looked again. "Why, there are lots of other little flowers right in the middle of the big one!" she cried. "Tiny greenish-yellow ones!"

"Right!" said Fred, and with his knife he cut away a small branch. "In a few days," he went on, "these blossoms will be gone, and in the fall the tree will put on a red dress made of little berries and scarlet leaves which it will wear all winter." Fred handed the flowers to Betty Jane and they started on, when right across their path darted a little red squirrel. Up a tree he went like a small whirlwind and seating himself upon a limb, began telling the three

just what he thought of them. He looked so funny sitting there with his fluffy tail curled up over his back. Billy Jake and Betty Jane laughed right out loud. Little Squirrel must have thought this very rude, for he immediately sprang to his feet and running along the slender limb to its tip, leaped to another and scampered away.

pointing to some little gray birds hopping about in the branches. They were very friendly little birds with black caps on their heads and black bibs under their chins and every little while, over one would go to hang upside down.

"Why, they act just like flies!" exclaimed Billy Jake. "I didn't know birds could hang upside down like flies!"

"The chickadees can," said Fred. "Chickadees," giggled Betty Jane. "What a funny name!"

"Listen a moment," Fred told her, "and you will find how they came by their name."

Eagerly the children listened, and "Chick-a-dee-dee, Chick-a-dee-dee," sang a little fellow just over their heads.

Billy Jake and Betty Jane laughed aloud. "Why, he is saying his own name," cried Betty Jane.

"Yes," said Fred, "he is introducing himself."

A few steps farther on, where the trees ended, the friends came to a sudden halt, for there, covering the ground and glittering in the sunshine like bright new pennies, were many, many lovely yellow blossoms. With a squeal of delight Betty Jane pounced upon the buttercups.

"Once upon a time," began Fred, as he watched her dig up several of the plants and put them into a basket which she carried on her arm. "A few of the seeds from these little flowers, in their home across the seas, decided to go adventuring."

"Just like us," broke in Betty Jane. "So, hiding in some way, they slipped aboard a ship and crossed the ocean. Having reached our country, the seeds were scattered, and wherever they fell one of these little flowers sprang up."

Billy Jake squatted upon the ground to examine the five shiny petals and the many jagged leaves trying flat upon the ground—some having three cut-out places down the sides and some seven. Then as Betty Jane ran up, her basket filled with the pretty blossoms, the three turned homeward once more.

At Fred's gate Betty Jane paused and looked up with a happy smile. "So, love adventuring," she cried. Then she went after Billy Jake, her basket bobbing up and down on her arm as she ran.

Pleasant-Word Puzzle

We are the pleasant little words That make life smooth and bright; We help all children, big or small, Who wish to be polite.

When you get up and find the sun Another day adorning, You smile and say to all you meet A cheerful, clear "—"

If someone gives you books or toys Or pennies for your bank, you Will never hesitate at all, But promptly say "—"

If you should spill things, passing them, And think, "They'll never choose me To help again!"—It's not so bad If you say "—"

Of course you know it's bothersome And babyish to tease And if you have a thing to ask, Request it with a "—"

We are the pleasant little words, As we have said before; And these are just a few of us; You know—how many more? Evelyn Gould.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CHOCORUA

The Milling Camp for Boys Right in the heart of all activities. One of the White Mountain Camps at Tawamoc, N. H. Also Vermont Cottages for adults.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU-for-BOYS

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN Swimming, Canoeing, Tennis, Basketball, Football, Hiking, Nature Study, Manual Training, School work if desired.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LAKEWOOD PINES

CAMP for BOYS Camp is on the edge of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation on Lake Umbagog in the heart of the Adirondack Park, New York. Wisconsin. Ideally situated for short and long canoe trips and hikes. Canoeing, swimming, tennis, basketball, baseball, etc. Boys' quarters in Rustic Log Cabins among the Pines, 11 high overlooking the lake. Limited membership, ages 8 to 16 years. For information, apply to G. H. REINBERGER, Minocqua, Wisconsin.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

KAMP KEEBEC FOR BOYS

PHILIPPSBURG, MAINE. Wholesome outdoor life under supervised leadership. Both fresh and salt water sports, hikes, camp fire, contests, \$100 for 10 boys, no extras. Read for booklet.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

MON-O-MOY

The Sea Camps for Boys EAST NEWBURY, MASS. GOLF, OOD Bathing, sailing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, horseback riding, climbing, canoeing, Camp Mother, Senior, Intermediate, Junior Camps. Fresh water, salt water, swimming, tennis, basketball, etc. Parents welcomed. We strive in our daily program to express a steady growth in all that is good. For booklet address H. G. CLOUT, 20 Tremont St., Cambridge, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

SAGINWAH

Belgrade Lakes SMITHFIELD, MAINE Enrollment limited to 25 boys 7 to 17 who are accepted only through personal interview. A mature experienced Counselor for every five boys; all modern equipment; climate, equine, swimming, tennis, canoe trips through Belgrade Chain of Lakes, fresh water, salt water, swimming, tennis, basketball, etc. Parents welcomed. We strive in our daily program to express a steady growth in all that is good. For booklet address H. G. CLOUT, 20 Tremont St., Cambridge, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

Little Jim Sparrow

ONE afternoon in the spring of my being 11 years old, as I was walking home from school I saw a group of boys surrounding a baby sparrow that had fallen from its nest. Any little girl knows how I flew to the rescue of that sparrow. The boy protested that the bird's wing was broken; but I took my new charge up and hurried home, confident that Grandmother would be equal to the occasion. She was that kind of a grandmother.

Grandmother had welcomed and housed many pets, but sparrows were new to her. However, she made a careful examination of the wing, which was joyously determined was not broken—only a little bent and sure to be as good as new directly.

Next we made a cage while the new pet cuddled into the palm of my hand, perfectly motionless. Grandmother found a shoe box and, taking a sharp pair of scissors, she cut the lid into slats. When this lid was firmly fastened to the box we stood the box on its side. And there we had a little cage, renewable at will, so long as the world wore shoes.

A Mouth To Be Filled

When we had placed our sparrow in his new home we took up the matter of nourishment. Grandmother rather favored bread and milk as she had tested that useful food on a robin during my father's childhood. Something certainly must be done. Our bird's mouth was stretching wide. Bits of bread soaked in milk we fed him. He liked his menu. He liked us, too. Almost at once he adopted me as his friend. The week he was the fearless pet of all the household. And that is how I came to know my little Jim Sparrow.

We named him Jim Sparrow, after a bird character in some cherished childhood volume. As I have said, before the week was up he knew his ropes, so to speak. From dark till dawn he endured the shoe-box cage. But with the first stir of day his wings began to flutter against the cardboard bars. Grandfather would get up in the summer dawn to re-charge him; and Jim Sparrow would hop out on Grandfather's finger.

"This bird's got me up now, as usual," Grandfather would call out to Grandmother. "He's worse than a devil!" Grandfather was a Grand Army man. "Now I'm up I may as well look him out some live bait in the garden."

Out he would go to turn over the soil with a spading fork while Jim sat expectant.

Some days later predicted that Jim Sparrow would never learn to fly. "How can he," he argued, "when he has no mother bird to teach him?" My little sister and I played the rôle of parent birds. Out on the vine-screens, on long summer afternoons, we taught him the art of flying. Much patient coaxing it took to induce him to leave her finger for mine on his first short flight. He would tilt his head first at one of us and then at another as we peached encouragement. You see, his knowledge of English was limited; while we didn't know a single word of Sparrow.

The last? Ah, no. Many times that winter my sister or I saw a sparrow in the window ledge and cried out, "Grandmother, come quick! It's our little Jim Sparrow!"

Always, however, before we could raise the window, the little fellow would flit away as he had come, waving us to wonder. Was it really our pet? Was it really Jim Sparrow? I know you. You're His Little Jim Sparrow.

M. C. B.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

LARCOM THE KEEPER CAMP FOR GIRLS

Outdoor activities imparted through helpful hands. One of the White Mountain Camps at Tawamoc, N. H. Also Vermont Cottages for adults.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

CHOCORUA

The Milling Camp for Girls Right in the heart of all activities. One of the White Mountain Camps at Tawamoc, N. H. Also Vermont Cottages for adults.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

LEELANAU-for-GIRLS

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN Swimming, Canoeing, Tennis, Basketball, Football, Hiking, Nature Study, Manual Training, School work if desired.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

LAKEWOOD PINES

CAMP for GIRLS Camp is on the edge of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation on Lake Umbagog in the heart of the Adirondack Park, New York. Wisconsin. Ideally situated for short and long canoe trips and hikes. Canoeing, swimming, tennis, basketball, baseball, etc. Girls' quarters in Rustic Log Cabins among the Pines, 11 high overlooking the lake. Limited membership, ages 8 to 16 years. For information, apply to G. H. REINBERGER, Minocqua, Wisconsin.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

KAMP KEEBEC FOR GIRLS

PHILIPPSBURG, MAINE. Wholesome outdoor life under supervised leadership. Both fresh and salt water sports, hikes, camp fire, contests, \$100 for 10 girls, no extras. Read for booklet.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

MON-O-MOY

The Sea Camps for Girls EAST NEWBURY, MASS. GOLF, OOD Bathing, sailing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, horseback riding, climbing, canoeing, Camp Mother, Senior, Intermediate, Junior Camps. Fresh water, salt water, swimming, tennis, basketball, etc. Parents welcomed. We strive in our daily program to express a steady growth in all that is good. For booklet address H. G. CLOUT, 20 Tremont St., Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

SAGINWAH

Belgrade Lakes SMITHFIELD, MAINE Enrollment limited to 25 girls 7 to 17 who are accepted only through personal interview. A mature experienced Counselor for every five girls; all modern equipment; climate, equine, swimming, tennis, canoe trips through Belgrade Chain of Lakes, fresh water, salt water, swimming, tennis, basketball, etc. Parents welcomed. We strive in our daily program to express a steady growth in all that is good. For booklet address H. G. CLOUT, 20 Tremont St., Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

Montezuma Mountain Camp and Coaching School

Season June 15 to Aug. 14. Fifty miles south of San Francisco, atop the Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet elevation. Climate unexcelled for camping. Swimming, tennis, camp games, woodcraft, horseback riding, fishing, crystal spring water, wholesome food, Tutoring offered. Send for catalogue.

Jim Sparrow had unlimited capacity for affection tucked away under his brown speckled breast feathers. I am certain he loved us all—but he loved Grandmother best.

The sewing machine stood in the upper hall. There we gathered with books and work. There Jim loved to be, but occasionally he stayed so long picking up crumbs under the lunch table that he missed his opportunity to ride aloft on a finger. He would come flying through the lower rooms to perch on the newel post. "Cheep!" he would call inquiringly.

"Come on up, Jim?" Grandmother would sing out in an encouraging sort of voice.

What a day it was the first time he ventured to rise in flight. He came flapping, reeling, turning his small body in air while we watched him, breathless. Round the upper hall he flew in a dizzy whirl till he missed his haven—Grandmother's shoulder.

Day after day, all day long, he took his part in the family life. But every summer dusk found him shyly hiding behind some picture frame, to escape being put in his cage for the night. He never learned to love a cage.

September came and with it cooler days when the doors between the rooms had to be closed. This meant a change for Jim, who was now a full-grown bird. My father broke the news to me that the time had come to part from Jim. He could fly as well as any other sparrow. He had winged around our garden more than once, only to come back to me. I was most reluctantly enough, I suspect, to see that true kindness meant setting him free.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Am Ag Chem 74s '41.....	100%	99%	Nor Ohio 3s '45.....	97
Am Smelting 5s '47.....	102	101 1/2	Nor Pac gen 3s 2047.....	98

Am Sugar Refining Co	37.105%	103%	Nor Pac pr in 45 91	99
Am T & T col 45 39	99%	99	Nor Pac 45 A 2047	99
Am T & T sf 58 80	99%	103	Nor Pac 68 B 2047	114

Am T & T deb 5 1/2% '43.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	Nor States Pow 6s A '41.....	101
Am WW&Elec deb 6 3/4 '75.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	Nor States Pow 6s B '41.....	108
Am W-Paper 1st 5% '42.....	62	62	Ohio Riv Ed 4 1/2 '48.....	107

S	Anaconda Cop 6s '53.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '45....	93
	Anaconda Cop 7s '38.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	Ore Short Line rfg 4s '39....	99
	Andes Co 4s '44.....	105 1/2	105	Ore Wash BRAN 4s '41.....	91

Andes Cop	Dec '15	43.1	100%	103	Ore & Coal	Dec '15	45.1	100%	100
Anglo-Chile	7s '45	90	90	90	Ore & Coal	1st Dec '27	100	100	100
Ann Arbor	4s '95	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	Otis Steel	6s '41	95	95	95

Armour A 4 1/4's.....	89	89	Pac Gas & Elec Co '32.....	100
Armour & Co 4 1/4's '39.....	90 3/4	89 1/4	Pac of Mo 1st 4s '33.....	94
Armour & Co 5 1/4's '43.....	89	89	Pac P&L 1st rfg 6s '30.....	100

Associated ON 62 '35.....	102%	102%	Pan-Am Pet & T 8n	'34.....	103%
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95.....	96%	96%	Pan-Am Pet & T 6n	40.....	93%
Atch T&SF 4s Ok div '38.....	99%	99%	Pan-Am Pet & T 7n	'30.....	105%

Atch T&SF Rky	Mt 4s	'65....	88½	88½	Park-Lex Loebl	6½s	'93....	85
Atlanta & Charl	A L 5s	'44.105	105	105	Penn R R gen	4½s	'65.....	101
Atl & Danv 1st	4½s	'42....	91	91	Paramount Rwy	5½s	'51....	101

Atl Coast Line 7s '30.....	103%	103%	Penn R R 5s '64.....	103
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59....	71	71	Penn R R gen 5s '88.....	110

B&O cv 4 1/2s	98 1/2	98 1/2	Penn R R cv 1s 30	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	103 1/2	103	Pco Gas L&C (Chl) 5s '47	101
B&O 1st 5s '48	107 1/2	107 1/2	Peoria Pekin Ry 5 1/2s '74	105

B&O 5s series D	103	103	Pere Marq 4s '56	91
B&O 6s '29	102	102	Pere Marq 5s '56	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109	Phil Co cv 5 1/2s '38	102

B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41.....	95%	Phil Co rfg 6s '44.....	103
B&O 5s ct Swm div.....	103	Phil & Road C & I 5s '73.....	101
Barnardell Corp. Co. '40.....	100%	Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43.....	101

Barnsdall Coal Co. 40.....	100%	92%	Pierce Oil deb 8s '31.....	100
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war.....	91%	91%	Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43.....	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60.....	105%	105%	Pitts C C & S L 5s 'A '70.....	103
Beth Steel 4s '40.....	100%	100%		

Beth Steel p m 3 1/2 A '36.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	Atlas C CastL 5s A '10.....	102
Beth Steel con 5 1/2 A '53.....	102	101 1/2	Pitts C CastL 5s B '75.....	110
Beth Steel con 6s A '43.....	104 1/2	104	Port Gen Elec 5s '35.....	100

Boston & NY Air Line 4 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	Port Ry Lt & P 5 1/2	42.....	96
Botany Cons Mills 6 1/2	34.....	82 1/2	Pressed Steel Car 5 1/2	33.....	96
Brier Hill Steel 5 1/2	42.....	105	Pub Svc E & G 5 1/2	64.....	105

Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41.....	93	93	Pub Svc G & E 5 1/2s '59.....	105
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30.....	105	104 1/2	Pub Svc NJ 6s '44.....	106
Bklyn Man Tr A of 6s '58.....	101	100 1/2	Rand Korder 10 1/2s '21 x-war 10	

Bklyn Un Gas 5 1/2	163 1/2	Read rfg 4 1/2	97	99
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100 1/2	Reming Arms & f 6s '37		97
Cash Notes & Bds	100	Rich Term 10 1/2	52	100

Cal Pet ev 3 1/2s '37.....	94 1/2	93 1/2	Rich Term 3 1/2s '32.....	92 1/2
Cal Pet 5 1/2s '38.....	98 1/2	98	Rob & Myers 1st 7 1/2s '42.....	59
Can Nat gen 4 1/2s '54.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	Rock I Ar&Lou 4 1/2s '34.....	96

Can North deb 6 1/2 '46.....	118%	118%	St L I M & S Frig 4 1/2 '49.....	98
Can North at 7 1/2 '40.....	115%	115%	St L I M & S Sgen 6 1/2 '51.....	100
Can Pacific deb 4 1/2.....	85%	85%	St L & S F 4 1/2 A '50.....	101

Cen Dist Tel 58	43	103 1/2	103 1/2	St L & S F Adj 68	55	100
Cen of Ga rfg 51 1/2	59	105 1/2	105 1/2	St L & S F Inc 68	60	98
Cen New Eng 48	61	84 1/2	84 1/2	St L & S W 1st 48	89	87

Cen New York	4s	86 1/2	86 1/2	St L S W con 4s '32	96
Cen Branch U P	4s	86 1/2	86 1/2	St P & K C L 4 1/2s '41	95
Cen Pacific 1st 4s	49	93	93	San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	100

Can Paicne 38.....	103	103	San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43....	93
Can Pac T S L 1st 4s '54....	92 1/4	91 1/4	Schulco s f 6 1/2 s A '46.....	101
Carpides Sugar sf 7 1/2 s '39....	100	100	Schulco s f 4 1/2 s B '46.....	101

STEEL TRADE
FACTORS POINT
TO A DECLINE

Industry Now at 89 P. C.,
or 5 P. C. Under March—
Prices Yielding

NEW YORK, April 18 (Special).—More evidence is piling up to the effect that the steel industry has passed the peak for the year as is customary for a year.

The industry in general is working at about 89 per cent of capacity compared with a general average of 94 per cent during March.

The plants of the United States Steel Corporation are gauged at 95 per cent, compared with 100 per cent for one week in March.

Purchasing of steel is barely holding its own, though some companies report a less volume of business. Prices are gradually yielding. Official quotations are unchanged, but more producers are willing to make price concessions.

Major steel commodities, such as bars, shapes, plates and sheets have shown a decline in price, with the latter showing the most marked weakness. Some steel makers are talking higher prices for the balance of the year. However, this labor trouble has proved so insignificant as to affect the steel industry that such arguments do not make any impression on customers.

Companies that make a wide variety of products are in better position just now than those that make only one or two products. Makers of steel bars in particular find it hard to interest customers. Producers of many lines of steel do not expect a decline in price, but concentrate on sales of other materials.

The composite price of steel is 1.367c a pound, Pittsburgh, which is the lowest since 1922.

Heavy Pipe Line Tonnage. Among the large tonnage projects, extensions of gas and oil lines are the most conspicuous. A general contract has just been awarded for the construction of a 40-inch pipe line from Texas to Denver, needing 17 tons of steel. A 100-mile line to Kansas City may also be awarded.

Awards of fabricated structural steel for the week before last were 39,000 tons, and new inquiries include 36,000 tons, some of these being for very large tonnage. This is a bridge at Louisville, Ky., will require 18,000 tons. A building in New York for the Chase National Bank will require 12,000 tons.

Pig iron sales for the last week have been the smallest for months. Sales at New York were 5,000 tons, compared with an average of 12,000 tons weekly for the year to date.

Large sales have been made at Boston during the last fortnight, the Mystic Iron Works having been an aggressive seller. It disposed of 10,000 tons in one order to a cast iron pipe maker of eastern Pennsylvania for shipment by water.

A large share of foreign iron formerly came into the port of Boston, but since the iron market at Brest, Mass., became active, imports of iron have dwindled. Moreover, the higher prices of iron on the Continent during the last several months have shut out foreign iron from the most part to other Atlantic ports.

Spiegelsteel Output Slips. The market situation in spiegelsteel, a ferroalloy composed of iron and manganese and used in steel making, has changed decidedly in the last 15 days. Until recently this alloy was very scarce, and local makers were finding it difficult to make contracts. Then, J. J. Leavelle & Co., Philadelphia, known best as a maker of ferrochrome, decided to make spiegelsteel in Virginia, and to ship it with an output of 100 tons daily.

About the same time both German and English makers offered to sell this material to the American market. Again at the same time the largest domestic producer opened books for second half delivery. The price of spiegelsteel is unchanged at 37c a ton.

The price for Lake Superior iron ore for the first half of the year has been established on the sale of 200,000 tons of iron to the Ford Motor Company. Quotations were the same as for the 1926 season. Ore operators do not expect that shipments this year will equal those of last which totaled 2,979,160 gross tons by both water and rail.

Illustrating the ineffectiveness of the coal strike as it concerns the steel industry was the recent reduction of 25c a ton to 14c, Connellsville, on the foundry grade. Coke would be the first product to advance, outside of coal itself, in the coal strike should become serious.

Copper Prices Firmer. The most important development among the non-ferrous metals was the issuance of copper statistics for March revealing a curtailment of production which had been announced earlier vaguely in February, and proved to be an actuality. Mine production decreased 10,000 tons in January, that month being used instead of February as a basis of comparison because February was so short a month. Total surplus of blister and refined copper decreased 14,000 tons.

Immediately following the statistical announcement the market advanced to 11c a pound, delivery in the Connecticut Valley, after the metal had sold in a limited way at 12.95c. At the close of the week most producers were quoted at 12.95c a pound. There has been no genuine movement in copper since February and consumers are probably short on supplies. Copper in this country following heavy shipments to Germany.

Lead has become one of the weakest of the metals. Prices sagged in March during the week to 8.90c a pound. East St. Louis, the price already having been the lowest since 1924. Zinc has been dull at 6.40c a pound. East St. Louis. The price of zinc ore dropped to 42c a ton, the low mark of the year.

The tin market has been quiet, and prices for prompt delivery have hovered around 85c a pound.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended April 16, 1927

CHICAGO					SAN FRANCISCO					CLEVELAND				
STOCKS					STOCKS					STOCKS				
Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
2810 Adams St.	24	24	24	1/2	110 Am Trust Co.	25	25	25	1/2	278 Am Mutl.	19	19	19	1/2
2225 All Am Radio	83	83	83	1/2	41 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1031 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	42 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1032 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Shiping	84	84	84	1/2	43 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1033 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	44 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1034 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	45 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1035 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	46 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1036 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	47 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1037 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	48 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1038 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	49 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1039 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	50 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1040 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	51 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1041 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	52 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1042 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	53 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1043 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	54 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1044 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	55 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1045 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	56 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1046 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	57 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1047 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	58 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1048 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	59 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1049 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	60 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1050 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	61 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1051 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	62 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1052 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	63 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1053 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	64 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1054 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	65 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1055 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	66 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1056 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	67 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1057 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	68 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1058 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	69 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1059 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	70 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1060 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	71 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1061 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	72 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1062 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	73 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1063 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	74 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1064 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	75 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1065 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	76 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1066 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	77 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1067 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	78 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1068 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	79 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1069 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	80 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1070 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	81 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1071 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	82 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1072 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	83 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1073 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	84 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1074 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	85 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1075 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	86 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1076 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	87 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1077 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	88 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1078 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	89 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1079 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	90 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1080 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	91 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1081 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	92 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1082 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	93 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1083 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	94 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1084 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	95 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1085 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	96 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1086 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	97 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1087 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	98 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1088 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	99 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1089 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	100 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1090 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	101 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1091 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	102 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1092 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	103 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1093 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	104 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1094 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	105 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1095 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	106 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1096 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	107 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1097 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	108 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1098 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	109 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1099 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	110 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1100 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	111 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1101 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	112 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1102 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	113 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1103 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	114 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1104 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	115 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1105 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	116 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1106 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	117 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1107 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	118 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1108 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	119 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1109 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	120 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1110 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	121 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1111 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	122 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1112 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	123 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1113 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	124 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1114 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	125 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1115 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	126 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1116 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	127 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1117 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	128 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1118 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	129 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1119 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	130 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1120 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	131 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1121 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	132 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1122 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	133 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1123 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	134 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1124 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	135 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1125 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	136 Am Oil	48	48	48	1/2	1126 Buckeye Ind.	23	23	23	1/2
2225 Am Pub. Co.	84	84	84	1/2	137 Am Oil	48								

NEAR RECORD NUMBER OUT AFTER U. S. MARATHON TITLE

De Mar to Defend Championship, With 188 Aspirants Already Entered Against Him in B. A. A.

Annual Classic

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MARATHON VICTORS			
1947	J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	H.	M. 8.
1948	J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass.	2	42
1949	J. J. Brignoll, Cambridge, Mass.	2	54
1950	J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	51
1951	J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	58
1952-53	A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	43	43
1960	C. J. London, Cambridge, Mass.	2	51
1964	Michael Spring, New York, N. Y.	2	38

1966	Timothy Potts, Hampshire A.C.	45	45
1967	Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	51	24
1968	Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	54	24
1969	Hineri Renard, Nantux, N. H.	51	24
1970	John Cameron, Nantux, N. H.	51	24
1971	C. H. DeMar, Melrose, Mass.	51	39
1972	James Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y.	51	39
1973	Prithi Carhart, Minneapolis, Minn.	51	18
1974	James Duffy, Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	51	18
1975	John Peters, Rochester, N. Y.	51	18
1976	A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	51	18
1977	Kenner, Morrisania A. & B. C., New York, N. Y.	51	37
1978	Camp Stevens	51	29
1979	John Lutz, Huria A. C., Quincy, Mass.	51	29
1980	Peter Trivulzella, New York	51	13
1981	Peter F. Davis, Fanlist A. C., New York, N. Y.	51	13
1982	De Mar, Melrose, Mass.	51	13

1922	H. De Mar, Melbourne	23	47%
1923	H. De Mar, Melbourne	23	47%
1924	H. De Mar, Melbourne	23	47%
1925	H. De Mar, Melbourne	23	47%
1926	C. Milne, Sydney	23	47%

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 25-mile 200-yard course run in 1925 and 1926. ‡Run as team race.

Close to if not a record number of entries will be on hand for the thirty-first annual Boston Athletic Association marathon race which starts at 12 noon tomorrow. The number of 181

of a mile short, therefore the starting post has been moved back to the end of the Tebeau Farm in Hopkinton. This change of course means that the new record will be established by the

has been reached today.

The three reasons for the big entry list are: (1) The Olympics are not far away, the fact that this race winner will be the champion marathoner of the United States for the rest of the year; (2) the fact that John C. Miles of Sydney Mines, N. S., triumphed last year, which is encouraging to a lot of new runners; (3) try their endurance against the experienced veterans.

Clarence H. Desmar of Melrose Park, Ill., won the United States marathon championship held by winning the Laurel-to-Baltimore race last year and is naturally entered to defend his title. Fred L. Good took tomorrow. Charles L. Mellor of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, first runner in the race three years ago, is not entered as yet.

The record number of entries, 193, was received back in 1910 and while it is not a record, it is a record for a manager of the race, did not think the record would be surpassed by race winner.

Probably the best known runner of the race is De Mar. He is a real veteran having won this same classic back in 1911 and then again in 1925. He has been runner-up to several former winners entered are Frank T. Zuna of Newark, N. J., in 1921; Miles of Sydney Mines, N. S., in 1924; William J. Kennedy of New York, in 1915; William J. Kennedy of Fortchester, N. Y. in 1917, and Carl W. A. Linderer of the B. A. A., winner in 1923.

Among the veteran runners entered who have not yet won the event are: William J. Kennedy, runner-up in 1915 and 1917, runner-up in 1923 and sixth and fifth respectively in the 1925 and 1926 races. Albert R. Michelson, also of New York, who finished fourth in 1925, runner-up in 1926, fourth in 1922 and fifth in 1925.

Nestor Erickson of New York and Kennedy have finished many B. A. A. races and are well known to the club, although few expect Kennedy ever to win again, he entertains such hopes.

The original B. A. run was one of 26 miles, but since the inauguration of the United States championship, which was first won by Mellor, representing Illinois, at the meet in Chicago in 1925 on this same course it was increased to 26 miles and 385 yards, which is the Olympic distance. The time was not accurately measured and this year engineers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology went over the course and found it was 26 miles and 385 yards, 10 feet short. The first 10 for seven years in succession winning one. In 1925 he came in twelfth and last year he did not run. There are many competitors who are not unabled to do the way do just as Miles did last year—win—regardless of the imposing list of expectant runners placed against him. One unknown to the public has extra notice is Major Ramsdale from North Sydney, N. S. Miles' home district, who has been favored in winning the prize money of \$10,000.

BRITISH SPORTS NOTES

BASEBALL

Cornell 2, Ohio State 1.
West Point 11, Lehigh 3.
Harvard 14, Bates 12.
Illinois 1, Auburn 0.
Michigan 4, Georgia 1.
Pennsylvania 12, Duke 4.
Holy Cross 7, Georgetown 4.
Boston College 19, Annapolis 7.
Columbia 1, Princeton 0.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS MONDAY

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Soccer football games played in Great Britain today and Saturday resulted as follows:

MONDAY
English League (First Division)—Aston Villa 2, Arsenal 1. Derby County 2,

Catholic Tech. & Geologists' h.
 Catholic U. & Stevens Tech. h.
 Carnegie U. & Princeton
 Virginia & Penn State
 Cincinnati & U. of Ohio
 Boston U. & Massachusetts Tech. h.
 Providence College & Providence E. L. S.
 Columbia & Wesleyan
 Williams & Brown
 Drexel & Haverford
 Penn A. C. 17, Penn Military Institute
 Albany & Cornell
 New York University & Bonaventure

IACROBS

- Mt. Washington & Syracuse
- Penn. A. C. 18, Swarthmore
- Prescent A. C. & Princeton
- Union & Harvard
- Yale 10, St. Stephen's
- Annapolis & Maryland
- John Hopkins & Philadelphia-Macon

TENNIS

- Annapolis 4, Columbia 2
- Agawam & Connecticut Club & Hartford 2

TRACK AND FIELD

- Villanova 98%, Haverford 27%.

BABY AFTER U. S. TITLES

NEW YORK. April 6—England is to try this year for rowing honors and its oarsman emissary is Bert Barry, brilliant English sculler who has won two titles in this country. Barry is a namesake of

Manchester United 3; Brighton 4, Birmingham City 1; Arsenal 1, Tottenham 1; Sheffield United 1; Bolton Wanderers 1; West Bromwich Albion 2; Blackburn Rovers 4; & Walsley 1. **Hockey:** Boston Heat Hottiputs.

BASEBALL (Second Division)

- Barnaby 2, Portsmouth 4; Chelsea 1; Wolverhampton Wanderers 6; Hull City 1; Manchester City 1; Manchester City 7; Darlington 3; Notts County 4; Bradford City 6; Oldham Athletic 4; Nottingham Forest 1; Grimsby by Town 1; Southampton 1; Clapton Orient 1; Blackpool 2; Swansea Town 4; Fulham 2.

English Division (Third Division, Northern Section)

- Alexandra 1, Barrow 1, Southport 4; Rochdale 2; Wrexham 4; Durham City 1; Lincoln City 1; Northampton 1; Rochdale 2; Halifax Town 3; Stockport County 4; Hartlepool 1; Burnley 1; City of Doncaster 4; Tranmere Rovers 2; Accrington Stanley 1; Walsall New Brighton 1; Carlisle 1; Torquay Rotherham United 6.

Scottish League (First Division)—

- Queen's Park 4, Dundee 4, Celtic 0, Rangers 1.

SATURDAY

English League (First Division)—

- Arsenal 4, West Bromwich Albion 1; Tottenham 2, Leicester City 1; Bolton Wanderers 1, Burnley 2; Manchester West Ham United 1; Cardiff City 2, Bristol City 1; Ipswich Town 1, Charlton Athletic 4; Leeds United 2, Birmingham

prison. Barry played for many years a decade or so ago. His first appearance in American football was expected on June 25, when he is to engage Major Goodsell in a special match race near San Francisco. The competition will take place on June 25, when matches in the middle west and the east. Barry plans to sail for America within the next few weeks.

CORCORAN NAMED HANDICAPPER
 The Alhambra Golf Club has been named official handicapper of the Massachusetts Golf Association. Corcoran, who is in place of Dan Horan, who has been given a year's leave of absence.

**Major Indoor
 Yafle for 1926-27**

Conspicuous than usual. The Green heat Princeton in a play-off game to capture the basketball league title for the first time and displaced Pennsylvania at the top of the gymnastic league standing.

The United States Naval Academy

ham 1; Liverpool 2; Bury 3; Manchester 4; Bristol City 5; Tottenham 6; Newcastle 7; Tottenham 8; Tottenham 9; Sheffield 10; Tottenham 11; Tottenham 12; Tottenham 13; Tottenham 14; Tottenham 15; Tottenham 16; Tottenham 17; Tottenham 18; Tottenham 19; Tottenham 20; Tottenham 21; Tottenham 22; Tottenham 23; Tottenham 24; Tottenham 25; Tottenham 26; Tottenham 27; Tottenham 28; Tottenham 29; Tottenham 30; Tottenham 31; Tottenham 32; Tottenham 33; Tottenham 34; Tottenham 35; Tottenham 36; Tottenham 37; Tottenham 38; Tottenham 39; Tottenham 40; Tottenham 41; Tottenham 42; Tottenham 43; Tottenham 44; Tottenham 45; Tottenham 46; Tottenham 47; Tottenham 48; Tottenham 49; Tottenham 50; Tottenham 51; Tottenham 52; Tottenham 53; Tottenham 54; Tottenham 55; Tottenham 56; Tottenham 57; Tottenham 58; Tottenham 59; Tottenham 60; Tottenham 61; Tottenham 62; Tottenham 63; Tottenham 64; Tottenham 65; Tottenham 66; Tottenham 67; Tottenham 68; Tottenham 69; Tottenham 70; Tottenham 71; Tottenham 72; Tottenham 73; Tottenham 74; Tottenham 75; Tottenham 76; Tottenham 77; Tottenham 78; Tottenham 79; Tottenham 80; Tottenham 81; Tottenham 82; Tottenham 83; Tottenham 84; Tottenham 85; Tottenham 86; Tottenham 87; Tottenham 88; Tottenham 89; Tottenham 90; Tottenham 91; Tottenham 92; Tottenham 93; Tottenham 94; Tottenham 95; Tottenham 96; Tottenham 97; Tottenham 98; Tottenham 99; Tottenham 100; Tottenham 101; Tottenham 102; Tottenham 103; Tottenham 104; Tottenham 105; Tottenham 106; Tottenham 107; Tottenham 108; Tottenham 109; Tottenham 110; Tottenham 111; Tottenham 112; Tottenham 113; Tottenham 114; Tottenham 115; Tottenham 116; Tottenham 117; Tottenham 118; Tottenham 119; Tottenham 120; Tottenham 121; Tottenham 122; Tottenham 123; Tottenham 124; Tottenham 125; Tottenham 126; Tottenham 127; Tottenham 128; Tottenham 129; Tottenham 130; Tottenham 131; Tottenham 132; Tottenham 133; Tottenham 134; Tottenham 135; Tottenham 136; Tottenham 137; Tottenham 138; Tottenham 139; Tottenham 140; Tottenham 141; Tottenham 142; Tottenham 143; Tottenham 144; Tottenham 145; Tottenham 146; Tottenham 147; Tottenham 148; Tottenham 149; Tottenham 150; Tottenham 151; Tottenham 152; Tottenham 153; Tottenham 154; Tottenham 155; Tottenham 156; Tottenham 157; Tottenham 158; Tottenham 159; Tottenham 160; Tottenham 161; Tottenham 162; Tottenham 163; Tottenham 164; Tottenham 165; Tottenham 166; Tottenham 167; Tottenham 168; Tottenham 169; Tottenham 170; Tottenham 171; Tottenham 172; Tottenham 173; Tottenham 174; Tottenham 175; Tottenham 176; Tottenham 177; Tottenham 178; Tottenham 179; Tottenham 180; Tottenham 181; Tottenham 182; Tottenham 183; Tottenham 184; Tottenham 185; Tottenham 186; Tottenham 187; Tottenham 188; Tottenham 189; Tottenham 190; Tottenham 191; Tottenham 192; Tottenham 193; Tottenham 194; Tottenham 195; Tottenham 196; Tottenham 197; Tottenham 198; Tottenham 199; Tottenham 200; Tottenham 201; Tottenham 202; Tottenham 203; Tottenham 204; Tottenham 205; Tottenham 206; Tottenham 207; Tottenham 208; Tottenham 209; Tottenham 210; Tottenham 211; Tottenham 212; Tottenham 213; Tottenham 214; Tottenham 215; Tottenham 216; Tottenham 217; Tottenham 218; Tottenham 219; Tottenham 220; Tottenham 221; Tottenham 222; Tottenham 223; Tottenham 224; Tottenham 225; Tottenham 226; Tottenham 227; Tottenham 228; Tottenham 229; Tottenham 230; Tottenham 231; Tottenham 232; Tottenham 233; Tottenham 234; Tottenham 235; Tottenham 236; Tottenham 237; Tottenham 238; Tottenham 239; Tottenham 240; Tottenham 241; Tottenham 242; Tottenham 243; Tottenham 244; Tottenham 245; Tottenham 246; Tottenham 247; Tottenham 248; Tottenham 249; Tottenham 250; Tottenham 251; Tottenham 252; Tottenham 253; Tottenham 254; Tottenham 255; Tottenham 256; Tottenham 257; Tottenham 258; Tottenham 259; Tottenham 260; Tottenham 261; Tottenham 262; Tottenham 263; Tottenham 264; Tottenham 265; Tottenham 266; Tottenham 267; Tottenham 268; Tottenham 269; Tottenham 270; Tottenham 271; Tottenham 272; Tottenham 273; Tottenham 274; Tottenham 275; Tottenham 276; Tottenham 277; Tottenham 278; Tottenham 279; Tottenham 280; Tottenham 281; Tottenham 282; Tottenham 283; Tottenham 284; Tottenham 285; Tottenham 286; Tottenham 287; Tottenham 288; Tottenham 289; Tottenham 290; Tottenham 291; Tottenham 292; Tottenham 293; Tottenham 294; Tottenham 295; Tottenham 296; Tottenham 297; Tottenham 298; Tottenham 299; Tottenham 300; Tottenham 301; Tottenham 302; Tottenham 303; Tottenham 304; Tottenham 305; Tottenham 306; Tottenham 307; Tottenham 308; Tottenham 309; Tottenham 310; Tottenham 311; Tottenham 312; Tottenham 313; Tottenham 314; Tottenham 315; Tottenham 316; Tottenham 317; Tottenham 318; Tottenham 319; Tottenham 320; Tottenham 321; Tottenham 322; Tottenham 323; Tottenham 324; Tottenham 325; Tottenham 326; Tottenham 327; Tottenham 328; Tottenham 329; Tottenham 330; Tottenham 331; Tottenham 332; Tottenham 333; Tottenham 334; Tottenham 335; Tottenham 336; Tottenham 337; Tottenham 338; Tottenham 339; Tottenham 340; Tottenham 341; Tottenham 342; Tottenham 343; Tottenham 344; Tottenham 345; Tottenham 346; Tottenham 347; Tottenham 348; Tottenham 349; Tottenham 350; Tottenham 351; Tottenham 352; Tottenham 353; Tottenham 354; Tottenham 355; Tottenham 356; Tottenham 357; Tottenham 358; Tottenham 359; Tottenham 360; Tottenham 361; Tottenham 362; Tottenham 363; Tottenham 364; Tottenham 365; Tottenham 366; Tottenham 367; Tottenham 368; Tottenham 369; Tottenham 370; Tottenham 371; Tottenham 372; Tottenham 373; Tottenham 374; Tottenham 375; Tottenham 376; Tottenham 377; Tottenham 378; Tottenham 379; Tottenham 380; Tottenham 381; Tottenham 382; Tottenham 383; Tottenham 384; Tottenham 385; Tottenham 386; Tottenham 387; Tottenham 388; Tottenham 389; Tottenham 390; Tottenham 391; Tottenham 392; Tottenham 393; Tottenham 394; Tottenham 395; Tottenham 396; Tottenham 397; Tottenham 398; Tottenham 399; Tottenham 400; Tottenham 401; Tottenham 402; Tottenham 403; Tottenham 404; Tottenham 405; Tottenham 406; Tottenham 407; Tottenham 408; Tottenham 409; Tottenham 410; Tottenham 411; Tottenham 412; Tottenham 413; Tottenham 414; Tottenham 415; Tottenham 416; Tottenham 417; Tottenham 418; Tottenham 419; Tottenham 420; Tottenham 421; Tottenham 422; Tottenham 423; Tottenham 424; Tottenham 425; Tottenham 426; Tottenham 427; Tottenham 428; Tottenham 429; Tottenham 430; Tottenham 431; Tottenham 432; Tottenham 433; Tottenham 434; Tottenham 435; Tottenham 436; Tottenham 437; Tottenham 438; Tottenham 439; Tottenham 440; Tottenham 441; Tottenham 442; Tottenham 443; Tottenham 444; Tottenham 445; Tottenham 446; Tottenham 447; Tottenham 448; Tottenham 449; Tottenham 450; Tottenham 451; Tottenham 452; Tottenham 453; Tottenham 454; Tottenham 455; Tottenham 456; Tottenham 457; Tottenham 458; Tottenham 459; Tottenham 460; Tottenham 461; Tottenham 462; Tottenham 463; Tottenham 464; Tottenham 465; Tottenham 466; Tottenham 467; Tottenham 468; Tottenham 469; Tottenham 470; Tottenham 471; Tottenham 472; Tottenham 473; Tottenham 474; Tottenham 475; Tottenham 476; Tottenham 477; Tottenham 478; Tottenham 479; Tottenham 480; Tottenham 481; Tottenham 482; Tottenham 483; Tottenham 484; Tottenham 485; Tottenham 486; Tottenham 487; Tottenham 488; Tottenham 489; Tottenham 490; Tottenham 491; Tottenham 492; Tottenham 493; Tottenham 494; Tottenham 495; Tottenham 496; Tottenham 497; Tottenham 498; Tottenham 499; Tottenham 500; Tottenham 501; Tottenham 502; Tottenham 503; Tottenham 504; Tottenham 505; Tottenham 506; Tottenham 507; Tottenham 508; Tottenham 509; Tottenham 510; Tottenham 511; Tottenham 512; Tottenham 513; Tottenham 514; Tottenham 515; Tottenham 516; Tottenham 517; Tottenham 518; Tottenham 519; Tottenham 520; Tottenham 521; Tottenham 522; Tottenham 523; Tottenham 524; Tottenham 525; Tottenham 526; Tottenham 527; Tottenham 528; Tottenham 529; Tottenham 530; Tottenham 531; Tottenham 532; Tottenham 533; Tottenham 534; Tottenham 535; Tottenham 536; Tottenham 537; Tottenham 538; Tottenham 539; Tottenham 540; Tottenham 541; Tottenham 542; Tottenham 543; Tottenham 544; Tottenham 545; Tottenham 546; Tottenham 547; Tottenham 548; Tottenham 549; Tottenham 550; Tottenham 551; Tottenham 552; Tottenham 553; Tottenham 554; Tottenham 555; Tottenham 556; Tottenham 557; Tottenham 558; Tottenham 559; Tottenham 560; Tottenham 561; Tottenham 562; Tottenham 563; Tottenham 564; Tottenham 565; Tottenham 566; Tottenham 567; Tottenham 568; Tottenham 569; Tottenham 570; Tottenham 571; Tottenham 572; Tottenham 573; Tottenham 574; Tottenham 575; Tottenham 576; Tottenham 577; Tottenham 578; Tottenham 579; Tottenham 580; Tottenham 581; Tottenham 582; Tottenham 583; Tottenham 584; Tottenham 585; Tottenham 586; Tottenham 587; Tottenham 588; Tottenham 589; Tottenham 590; Tottenham 591; Tottenham 592; Tottenham 593; Tottenham 594; Tottenham 595; Tottenham 596; Tottenham 597; Tottenham 598; Tottenham 599; Tottenham 600; Tottenham 601; Tottenham 602; Tottenham 603; Tottenham 604; Tottenham 605; Tottenham 606; Tottenham 607; Tottenham 608; Tottenham 609; Tottenham 610; Tottenham 611; Tottenham 612; Tottenham 613; Tottenham 614; Tottenham 615; Tottenham 616; Tottenham 617; Tottenham 618; Tottenham 619; Tottenham 620; Tottenham 621; Tottenham 622; Tottenham 623; Tottenham 624; Tottenham 625; Tottenham 626; Tottenham 627; Tottenham 628; Tottenham 629; Tottenham 630; Tottenham 631; Tottenham 632; Tottenham 633; Tottenham 634; Tottenham 635; Tottenham 636; Tottenham 637; Tottenham 638; Tottenham 639; Tottenham 640; Tottenham 641; Tottenham 642; Tottenham 643; Tottenham 644; Tottenham 645; Tottenham 646; Tottenham 647; Tottenham 648; Tottenham 649; Tottenham 650; Tottenham 651; Tottenham 652; Tottenham 653; Tottenham 654; Tottenham 655; Tottenham 656; Tottenham 657; Tottenham 658; Tottenham 659; Tottenham 660; Tottenham 661; Tottenham 66

Swallows figured prominently in every branch of competition, compiling a fine all-around record in spite of a shortage of titles. The midshipmen were unbeaten in gymnastics, with a victory registered over the league champions, Dartmouth, finished second in water polo and tied with Princeton for second place in the swimming league. The midshipmen were defeated by Pennsylvania State College in the championship boxing tournament by a single point but defeated the Nittany Lions in a dual meet.	Newark 2 100 New York City 2 100 Reading 2 100 Syracuse 2 100 3 3 3 3 100 100 100 100																																					
	<p>RESULTS SATURDAY</p> <p>Toronto 5, Jersey City 4 Rochester 12, Newark 10 Syracuse 4, Baltimore 4 Syracuse 4, Baltimore 4</p>																																							
	<p>RESULTS FRIDAY</p> <p>Newark 7, Toronto 2 Jersey City 4, Rochester 2 Jersey City 4, Rochester 4 (7 innings), Buffalo 1, Baltimore 4 Baltimore 2, Buffalo 1 Reading 2, Syracuse 2</p>																																							
The distribution of principal eastern intercollegiate honors for the 1924-25 indoor campaign, compared with last year's results, follows:	<p>AMERICAN ASSOCIATION</p> <table> <tr> <th></th> <th>Won</th> <th>Lost</th> <th>P. C.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Minneapolis</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St. Paul</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milwaukee</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>.600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toledo</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>.600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amesbury City</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>.250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Columbus</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>.250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indianapolis</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Louisville</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>.000</td> </tr> </table>					Won	Lost	P. C.	Minneapolis	4	0	1.000	St. Paul	4	0	1.000	Milwaukee	3	2	.600	Toledo	3	2	.600	Amesbury City	1	3	.250	Columbus	1	3	.250	Indianapolis	0	4	.000	Louisville	0	4	.000
	Won	Lost	P. C.																																					
Minneapolis	4	0	1.000																																					
St. Paul	4	0	1.000																																					
Milwaukee	3	2	.600																																					
Toledo	3	2	.600																																					
Amesbury City	1	3	.250																																					
Columbus	1	3	.250																																					
Indianapolis	0	4	.000																																					
Louisville	0	4	.000																																					
	<p>RESULTS SATURDAY</p> <p>Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 1, Amesbury 12, Columbus 4, St. Paul & Louisville 4</p>																																							
	<p>RESULTS SUNDAY</p> <p>Columbus 4, Milwaukee 1 St. Paul & Louisville 4 Toledo 4, Kansas City 1</p>																																							

[illegible]

<p>England LONDON (Continued)</p> <p>Gordon England 38 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. Can supply any make of MOTOR CAR and Specialties in Austine and PATENT LIGHT WEIGHT BODIES Part exchanges, deferred payments, hire, etc. Phone Mayfair 5378.</p> <p>Arch Preserver Shoes Fitted by A. PALMER LTD. 7 Harewood Place Hanover Square, W. 1. Mayfair 4405</p> <p>PEARLSALL'S COAL THE PEARLSALLS COAL CO. LTD. 25 WESTBURY ROAD, W. 2 PHONE PARK 4000</p> <p>THE PIXIES HANDKNIT JUMPERS Household and new- moderated jumpers in dividual requirements made and any material matched. 18 Beauchamp Place Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Kensington 5261</p> <p>Madame D'Arcy Hart High Class DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, WRAPS, etc. Ladies' Own Materials 45 Holland Road, London, W. 14. Phone: Park 7123</p> <p>Mrs. CHRISTIE makes Delicious Chocolates 4/- lb. Candies, Fudge, Dessert Sweets, etc. 145 Fulham Road, S. W. 10 Tel. Ken. 7178 Buses 14, 34, 31 No early closing.</p> <p>Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSING MAISON YOUNG, Ltd. 68 Regent St. Gerrard 1213 Extension 29 Main Entrance Cafe Royal</p> <p>Jewelry Remodelled and every description of Silver Repairs Gifts of Necklaces, Pendants in all kinds of semi-precious stones, Necklaces, earrings, etc. etc. AMY SANDHEIM 180 High St., London, W. 1. Park 5071</p> <p>Lightowler 19 Baville Row, W. 1 EVENING, AFTERNOON AND SPORTS WEAR THE VICTORIA Telephone Victoria 0354 Window Cleaning Co. 25 Elizabeth Street, S. W. 1 EVENING TRAVELLERS Contracts, etc., arranged</p> <p>PERMANENT WAVING by W. LANGRIDGE LADIES' HAIRDRESSER 1 Gloucester Terrace, South Kensington Telephone Kensington 4683</p> <p>CHAS. H. MUMFORD LADIES' TAILOR & FURRIER 18 Sloane Street, S. W. 1. Expert in Line, fit and workmanship. Moderate Charges. Personal attention.</p> <p>A. E. WREN HIGH-CLASS GROCER & PROVISION MERCHANT Try Wren's Home-made Jams 15b Queens Road, Bayswater, W. 2</p> <p>THE MERRYBROOK LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS 10 James St., Oxford St., W. 1, London. Eng. (Near Bond St. Station) Quiet and Comfortable. Home-made cakes, etc.</p> <p>VICKERMAN Shirts, Pyjamas, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, etc. 52 Westbourne Grove, W. 2 Phone Park 6412</p> <p>Stationer and Bookbinder HOSBURN 54-56 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8</p> <p>Ladies' Hairdressing Experts in Permanent Waving Shingling, etc. HAYWARDS 58 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2, Park 2615</p> <p>MRS. H. FOKES Superior MILLINERY for Matrons and Ladies of quiet taste. 11 Euston Street Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. 1</p> <p>Printing and Stationery HARTNOLLS Church Work a Specialty 204a Brixton Rd., S. W. 9</p> <p>BUILDING DECORATING E. J. PROTHEROE & SONS 41 Andover Place, Kilburn, N. W. 6 Phone Maida Vale 2146</p> <p>LOOKING FOR A ROOM? Many desirable rooms are ad- vertised in the Classified Adver- tising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.</p>	<p>England LONDON (Continued)</p> <p>W. H. DAVIES Ladies' Tailored Suits and Practical Habit and Breeches Maker Over 30 years with H. J. Nicoll, Regent Street. Inexpensive Habits for Abroad 12 George Street, Hanover Sq., W. 1. Phone Mayfair 0830</p> <p>TAILORED SUITS Herink Biding Habits Aids at Artistic Slinging Outfits Furs 38 George Street, Baker Street, W. 1 Phone Mayfair 5362</p> <p>ARTHUR GASK & CO. Camera Specialists High-Class Cameras, Wireless Apparatus Prism Binoculars, etc. Experts in Developing, Printing and enlarging amateur photographs. 60 Conduit St., London, W. 1 5 doors from Regent St.</p> <p>W. H. STOCKER Tailor and Breeches Maker 43 South Molton Street, W. 1 Gentlemen who appreciate the personal touch & Service in tailoring will be satisfied. Lounge Suits 10 guineas Mayfair 1914</p> <p>Why Not Consult GENERAL PELL of GORDON ENGLAND, Ltd. 25 South Molton St., London, W. 1 England Before Buying Your MOTOR CAR</p> <p>THE DAWN of a NEW FURNITURE PERIOD Hand-made Furniture of original modern designs by Betty Joel Made at Teken Works, Hayling Island Shown in our shop, 117 Sloane St., S. W. 1</p> <p>Builder and Decorator WALTER WITHERS Sanitary, Heating and Electrical Engineer 2 Westbourne St., Sloane Sq., S. W. 1 Tel.: Sloane 4297</p> <p>GOWNS COSTUMES COATS LADIES TAILOR 89 Gt. Portland St., LONDON, W. 1. Choice of Goods F. SALISBURY</p> <p>The DOGS BARBERS Washing, Trimming, Pedicure DOGS BARBER In Town and on Epsom Downs. Everything for your dog. 4 Ellis Street, Sloane Street, S. W. Sloane 2919</p> <p>Tailor Made Travelling Coats Habit Maker and Furrier Ken. 4727 GERRARD 155, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park, S. W. 1</p> <p>My Dear Children Do come and buy your clothes & shoes your hair cut at Mrs. Helen Riou's 15 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3 Tel. Sloane 5502</p> <p>BALDWIN SMITH 232a Regent Street 101 Cheapside K Shoe Specialist</p> <p>JOHN STEVENS Books, Records, Music PHONE ME YOUR ORDER 135 Ladbroke Grove, W. 10 Park 4074</p> <p>LADY BETTY 41-43 Queens Road, W. Model Gowns, Millinery Tailor Made—Outfitters a Specialty</p> <p>CHOCOLATES AND CANDIES As Supplied to Royalty COURTENAY HAYES 81 Chester Square, Victoria</p> <p>BONNETTE HATS Made to all sizes. 56 Lower Sloane Street Sloane 2807</p> <p>WATERFORD GLASS Choice selection on view at MARTIN BAXTER 1a Piccadilly Arcade 1st Floor Telephone Kensington 1701</p> <p>PIE & THYNNE PRINTERS & STATIONERS Posters, Cards, Notices 27a Kings Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3</p> <p>Typewriting, Duplicating, etc. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phoenix) 11 Mincing Lane, E. C. 3 Phone Royal 2492</p> <p>INSURANCES For right service and best rates STANLEY J. PETTINGALL 53 Gresham Street, E. C. 2 Phone Royal 5111 or Chancery 329</p> <p>GOUGH ALLEN & CO. FAMILY GROCER 30 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. Phone Ger. 2537 Agents for Crosse & Blackwell and for Dixons' Soaps</p> <p>ARTISTE EN CORSETS Study your figure, and have your Corset or Belt made to measure. MRS. E. FESTA 12 Baker St., W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 5439</p>	<p>England LONDON (Continued)</p> <p>THORPE HEAD CO. (1923) Ltd. COAL—COKE We have Retail Depots all over London to ensure prompt delivery of your Lon- don orders. Special prices for truck loads. Prices on application to chief order office. Goods Way, London, N. W. 1. Telephone North 1842 (3 lines)</p> <p>Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS LOOSE COVERS Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs, in a wide variety of at- tractive colourings.</p> <p>BOWEN & MALLON 183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3</p> <p>LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY TAILOR & BREECHES MAKERS 21 SUCKLESBURY Three doors from the Grosvenor Garden, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention Phone: Central 5855</p> <p>GET YOUR COAL from W. J. EARLEY 125 WESTBURY ROAD, W. 2 Phone 2244 Home Delivery FREE OF CHARGE CASH OR CREDIT CASH ON DELIVERY CASH ON DELIVERY CASH ON DELIVERY</p> <p>CULLIMORE & SONS FAMILY BUTCHERS 179 Westbourne Grove, Phone Park 6257 51 Ladbroke Road, Park 1423 All orders delivered free within a ten-mile radius</p> <p>LAURENCE FLORIST Bouquets, Presentation Baskets, Cut Flowers, Plants, etc. All Decorations Undertaken LUNCHEONS & TEAS downstairs 20 High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. (Park 5440)</p> <p>The Thistle Tea Rooms 33 Haymarket, & at Abbey House Victoria St. & Tophill St., Westminster FAMOUS FOR HIGH-CLASS LUNCHEONS & TEAS Real Scotch Teas with home-made scones & cakes Open 10.30 to 8.30 Sunday 9 to 1 Regent 5139 Victoria 2826</p> <p>Builders and Decorators Sanitary & Electrical Engineers CABINET MAKING UPHOLSTERING Selway & Whitworth 7 Ellis Street, Sloane Street, S. W. 1 Estimates Free Sloane 4398</p> <p>Cleary & Phillips Artistic Decorative Schemes Chintzes, Wall Papers, Furniture, Cretoneas, Damasks, Blinds, Carpets 28 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 4428</p> <p>M. BROWN CABINET MAKER ANTIQUES and Furniture renovated and copied. Sheds and office fittings. Al- terations and wood work of all descrip- tions. Estimates submitted. 33 Pelham Street, S. W. 1 Kensington 3331, S. Kensington, W. 1</p> <p>Mulberry Cottage Restaurant 90 PIMLICO ROAD (Near Marble Arch Station) LUNCHEONS DINNERS Open on Sundays Tel. 4077 Sloane</p> <p>IRENE CHATWYN (Gladia Ltd.) GOWNS, COATS, JUMPER SUITS 522 Oxford Street, W. 1 (Near Marble Arch) Mayfair 6374</p> <p>FROCKS Has a lovely collection of the very latest Coat-frocks, Sports Suits, Afternoon and Evening Frocks at most reasonable prices.</p> <p>J. COLLINS & SONS HIGH-CLASS GROCERS Provision Merchants, etc. Motor Delivery in London & District daily 55 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. Phone Westway 0283</p> <p>THE COURT LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS 25 Portugal Street, Lincoln Inn W. C. 2 (Opposite Strand House)</p> <p>MISS ESTHER HALL DRESSMAKER 150 Earsl Court Road, S. W. 3.</p> <p>HAIRDRESSERS DATMAR'S 80 and 82 Piccadilly Road N. Sloane Square, W. 1 Ken. 4299 PERMANENT WAVING</p>	<p>England LONDON (Continued)</p> <p>A Gentleman Always Looks Well Dressed in Good Clothes Light Overcoats, Lounge, Dress, Sport- ing Suits, Five Four, etc. etc. etc. etc. recently purchased direct from Davies, Scholte, McVickers, Lesley & Roberts, and all eminent Savile Row Tailors. 12, 104, to 58 (also slightly worn), Alterations on Tuxedos, REGENT DRESS CO., 17 Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, London, W. 1 (next to Cafe Monico), Gerrard 7121</p> <p>LADIES' DEPT. ON FIRST FLOOR</p> <p>Raffia Hats, Pochettes Handicrafts Waste paper bak- ers, painted wood work, Pottery, glass and all craftwork. 34 Brompton Arcade, Brompton Rd., S. W.</p> <p>FURNITURE HAND-MADE Customer's ideas carried out. Furniture Restored BAINES & HOPE 21a Standard Street London, S. E. 1 Tel. Hop. 6718</p> <p>The ART STORE (The Shop of Happy Thoughts) Pictures, Books, Book Covers, Markers, American Greeting Cards for every occasion. Sole Agents for "Rust Craft Board Gifts" Beautiful and Inexpensive E. J. WILLSON & SONS 53 Sloane Square, S. W. 1 Victoria 6165</p> <p>EVERYTHING for EMBROIDERY Old Bleach Linens, Canvas, Silks, Harris' Linen Thread, etc. Artistic Gifts. DORICA 233 King's Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3 Telephone Kensington</p> <p>T. and R. S. W. IRONMONGERS Speciality Shilling Wroughts, Rails, 35 Little Portico St., St. James</p> <p>MILICENT WHITTAKER (MRS. W. G. GIBSON) COURT HAIRDRESSER By Appointment Children & Speciality 92 Ebury Street, Victoria 5999</p> <p>Wineproof Lorry Sheets Motor Car Sheet, etc. C.A. WILSON 15 THE AVENUE, S. E. 19</p> <p>Burgess's Laundry 188 Walsby Rd., North Kensington, W. 10 120 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. & 120 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.</p> <p>LAMP SHADES & CUSHIONS Made and Re-covered MADAME FELSTEAD SMITH Curtain, Lampshade Designer Studio: 47 Marlborough Road, Kensington, W. 8 Phone Kelvin 5955</p> <p>J. O. MORGAN BUILDER & DECORATOR Moderate Charges—Estimates given. Residence: Western 6405 17 Marlborough Road, Kensington, W. 8</p> <p>VISITING TAILOR (Inclusive charges) T. HERBERT LEWIS 6 Coronation Road, Park Royal, N. W. 10</p> <p>ORANGE TEA ROOMS 95 EDGWARE ROAD for real Home Cooked LUNCHEONS: TEAS: BUFFERS: Open on Sundays</p> <p>Home Made Chocolates Deliciously Fresh. Creams, nuts, fruits, etc. 1/6 lb. Fancy boxes extra. MISS MAUDIE, 178 Holland Park Avenue, W. 11. Phone Park 4224.</p> <p>French Dressmaker & Milliner makes up Ladies' own Materials at moderate charges MILIE COLO, 1 Leonard Place (Near High St.), Kensington</p> <p>RICHMOND LAVENDER LAUNDRY 145 Hammermill Road, W. 6 Telephone: Riverside 1345</p> <p>Freeman Hardy & Willis Limited FOOTWEAR FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY 281 Brompton Road: 108, Southampton Row 19 Lincolns, Hammermill Road, W. 6 130 Branches in London and Suburbs</p> <p>The Quiver Restaurant 46 Bow Lane, E. C. 3 (Near Mansion House Station) Excellent 1/6 Course Luncheon 1/6 2 Course 1/8 TEAS</p> <p>CABINET MAKING Furniture constructed to suit customers' requirements, antiques renovated and refinished. E. MISTER, 15 Harrington St., N. W. 1</p> <p>MONITOR SHOE CO. 9 Church Street, W. 8 Specialties in Comfort Shoes & K. Plus Stitch, small fitting, extra wide fitting joints.</p> <p>HOPES LTD Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery, Wood- ware, Domestic Appliances 64 High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 11 Phone 1704 Park</p> <p>AGENTS FOR DIXON'S SOAP</p> <p>BETTY'S RESTAURANT 136 Sloane Street, Sloane Square Telephone Sloane 3913</p> <p>ANTIQUES Specimens of XVIII Century English and Irish Glass and China, Pottery, Gems, Jewels, etc. 51 George Street, Port- man Square, W. 1. Phone Mayfair 6523</p> <p>BRITANNIC CARBON CO. Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, etc. writing, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc. TRANSLATIONS, Phone City 3741 15 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2</p> <p>THE HAT BOX Large Headfittings 41 Buckingham Gate Phone Victoria 3446</p> <p>LANGHOLM LAUNDRY BRIDGEMAN ROAD, W. 11 PUTNEY 6546</p> <p>J. GREGG & CO., LTD. Hotwater Gas and Electrical Engineers Sheffield Cutlery. 27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1 5195 Kensington</p>	<p>England LONDON (Continued)</p> <p>Ladies HAIRDRESSING E. SMITH Permanent Waving Full Front 21/- Half Head 42/- 112a WESTBURY GROVE, W. Telephone Park 0297</p> <p>T. H. CANTELL MERCHANT TAILOR 117 Cheapside, E. C. 2 (Nearly opposite Bow Church) Telephone City 3776 "Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"</p> <p>Charles H. Baber Foot Fitter 304-306 Regent Street LONDON, W. 1 See our advertisement on another page of this issue CHARLES H. BABER, Ltd. "A Bargain in Every Pair" is the slogan adopted by BRADLEY & PERRINS, Ltd. who supply only the best and most re- liable shoes at moderate prices. General, Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 & 369 Harrow Road, Barnet, Herts.</p> <p>J. D. HOBSON, Ltd. Building & Decorating Best Work—Moderate Prices 7 Duke Street, W. C. 2 Telephone Regent 3250</p> <p>CARLYLE LAUNDRY Dinner Clothes Chelsea, S. W. 3, Phone Ken. 1179 ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS FOR HAIRDRESSING VISIT 51 Edgware Road, W. 2 At 99 Crawford St., Baker St. Expert Attendance Popular Prices</p> <p>LONDON—Balham WOTTON & DEAN, LTD. 24 High Road, Balham Furnishings of this country's best meat. Best brands of imported meat. Telephone Streatham 1720</p> <p>LONDON—Blackheath R. E. W. POND CABINET MAKER Antiques Copied and Renovated 21 Kidbrook Park Rd., Blackheath, S. E. 3</p> <p>LONDON—Brixton RALPH NASH New and Second-Hand FURNITURE, CABINETS, CASES, CHINA MAKING and UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS 48 & 50 Longwood Road, Brixton, S. W. Near Southfields Station Show Rooms 120 Feet Long Telephone 188 Brixton</p> <p>WHEN YOU BUY The Christian Science Monitor IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND Balham—W. 2, Regent Street, Bedford Hill; P. P. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000</p>	<p>England LONDON—Chiswick BEATRIX ET CIE 34 The Terrace, Bedford Park, W. 4 Millinery Gowns Jumpers</p> <p>LONDON—Finsbury Park E. & S. BUTLER For High-Class Stationery, Printing and Fancy Goods SPECIAL LINE OF STATIONERY 500 Sheets, 1000 Sheets, 2000 Sheets, 4000 Sheets, 8000 Sheets, 16000 Sheets, 32000 Sheets, 64000 Sheets, 128000 Sheets, 256000 Sheets, 512000 Sheets, 1024000 Sheets, 2048000 Sheets, 4096000 Sheets, 8192000 Sheets, 16384000 Sheets, 32768000 Sheets, 65536000 Sheets, 131072000 Sheets, 262144000 Sheets, 524</p>
---	--	---	--	--	--

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Appointment of Roy A. Haynes

IT OUGHT not to be necessary to call the attention of newspaper readers to the obvious fact that the attacks upon the appointment by Secretary Mellon of Mr. Roy A. Haynes as Federal Prohibition Commissioner emanate wholly from spokesmen of the wet party in politics. It is a curious and a laughable spectacle to see such individuals as Senator Bruce, Senator Edwards, and the director of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, expressing the belief that the restoration of Mr. Haynes' power is a sad blow to prohibition enforcement. Senator Edwards, for example, describes the action of the President as "a distinct shock to prohibitionists." But as a matter of fact, the appointment was made at the earnest solicitation of those who are recognized as the foremost supporters of the prohibition policy in the United States, and the militant defenders of the Eighteenth Amendment.

While in office under the law which expired on April 1, Mr. Haynes was zealous and untiring in the discharge of the work committed to him. That he had not always a free hand is a matter of common notoriety, yet handicapped as he was by politics, he worked quietly, uncomplainingly and efficiently. To him, more than to any one individual, is due the disappearance of the so-called "rum row" outside of New York and other American ports. Having knowledge springing from long experience, he attacked the distribution of liquor as the result of illegal releases of whisky in bond so that this abuse was very materially curtailed. While no one can be thoroughly satisfied with the measure of prohibition enforcement that has been attained, any more than anyone can be enthusiastic over the enforcement of criminal law in the United States, the fact remains, and is indisputable, that Commissioner Haynes pressed enforcement with all the powers at his command, and so accomplished more toward that end than any other official to whom the task has been intrusted.

That is the real reason why the wets attack him now, and will endeavor to disuade the President from making his appointment permanent. The fact that prohibition enforcement is steadily becoming more and more complete affords the explanation for the noisy campaign conducted by the wets within the last year against it, and against everyone concerned in it. Thus far this agitation has been singularly barren of results. Politically the wets gain, despite the activity of the small group of wet politicians, are almost negligible. Each Congress that has been elected in the last eight years has been drier than the one before it. The wets set out a year ago determined to gain 200 seats in the House of Representatives. When the returns were in they were found to have gained two. They gained one Senator, giving them six in all out of thirty-five elected. But all the political activities of the wets prior to the last congressional elections left a six-to-one majority in both Houses of Congress.

Those who were most intelligently determined upon the enforcement of the prohibition law applauded the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for their reappointment of Commissioner Haynes. The forces that are now striving to undo this appointment are made up entirely of those who are desirous of nullifying and destroying the law. They are noisy, but without commanding political following. The measure of public sentiment which they represent may best be fixed by a consideration of the respective strength of the wet and dry factions in the Congress which was elected in the fall of 1926.

The Menace of Absolutism

THE first impulse is to attribute to those who speak most frequently and most eloquently in pointing to what they claim to have discovered to be the ascendancy of absolutism and the decadence of democracy in this present day and age a desire to give helpful and timely warning and wise and generous advice. But there is an equally impelling temptation, at times, to question the premise from which they proceed to argue. Perhaps those who might take issue with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler regarding the conclusions reached in his Jefferson Day anniversary address would, first of all, decline to agree with the expressed theory that absolutism, as he sees it, is now, more than ever before, the enemy of democracy. It is out of such conditions as those described by him that democracy grew. It is because absolutism, in one form or another, has survived, that democracy has become more and more firmly established and that, as a theory of government, it today is regarded as the ideal of all liberty-loving peoples.

There might be more general agreement, we believe, that the only menacing enemy of democracy as an institution lies within the established democracies themselves. Expression is given to this enemy by those chiefly concerned in the perpetuation of democracy's ideals by a failure to exercise, in the administration of government, their rights and privileges as citizens and voters. It no doubt would be an unjust assumption that those thus negligent or indifferent would choose to be relieved from their responsibilities, thus surrendering what are actually inalienable prerogatives to the uncertain whims of a self-appointed or even a constitutional dictator. It would not be far from the fact to state that in this careless indifference is to be found the chief, if not the only actual menace of absolutism in the democracies of today.

And it may be, also, that what is seen as an advance of absolutism, because of the reassertion of a power and authority which has been denounced by progressive nations with greater and ever greater emphasis during the last century will be proved, in the final analysis, to be the beginning of its complete overthrow. Occasionally there arises an inquiring doubter who insists that, even in the New World democracy, as an experimental system of government, is still on trial. The facts justify the claim that the question as to its efficacy and soundness in government is irrelevant, to say the least. But

as a safeguard to and an insurer of individual liberty and national solidarity it will eventually fail, just as every other form of government has failed or will fail. If and when its proper functions are usurped by those actuated by selfish or designing motives.

It has been truly said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Perhaps there will never come a time in the history of the world when this is not true. Realizing this, the duty of every beneficiary of political liberty is to stand forever on guard, exercising that vigilance which he or she would display in defense of the most sacred personal rights.

America's Vast Coal Reserves

THE United States owns one-half of all the coal there is. In that startling fact, expressing the relationship of America to the rest of the world in regard to total holdings of coal and coal reserves, is an explanation of a fundamental difficulty in reaching united action in the American coal industry.

The United States holds one-half of the world's total coal reserves, the British Empire holds a quarter of the total, and the last quarter is divided among the other nations. So great are the coal reserves in America that it is practically unthinkable that one great corporation or group of corporations should ever control the industry. And yet it is agreed that unified control is what the industry needs to eliminate present overproduction, with its attendant cycle of idleness and low wages. If it is unlikely that the operators can ever effectively co-ordinate the exploitation of American coal, then there are only two possible agencies left—the Government and the miners.

As for the Government, it has always been aloof from taking a part in coal matters. Indeed, the attitude of Congress to the troubles of Old King Coal can only be described as masterly non-interference. The hope that the last Congress would do something to forestall the present coal shutdown flickered out when it even refused to grant President Coolidge legislation to deal with emergencies which might arise. This is no new attitude. The United States Coal Commission probably did as much as any government agency in recent years to investigate coal troubles. Upon appointment, it promptly made reports and summaries of the industry, but these documents Congress, alas, just as promptly proceeded to ignore.

The third possibility of a unifying agency has been the miners' union. The United Mine Workers of America, however, has been losing power since 1924 rather than gaining it. Since the Jacksonville agreement in 1924 it has lost all of northern West Virginia, all of the Kanawha and New River coal fields of West Virginia, most of western Kentucky, most of southern Kentucky, a good part of Tennessee and Colorado, and parts of Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The union now controls about 35 or 40 per cent of total bituminous output. Instead of two-thirds of the output before 1924. For many years, it would seem, the union will not be the cord to tie the soft coal industry into a co-ordinated whole.

In the long run Congress probably must do something itself to regulate the soft coal industry. Overproduction is at the root of all the trouble, and so long as present unrestricted competition continues there seems no way to check excessive production save by federal action.

The Present Problem of Tangier

THE Franco-Spanish "conversations" in Paris relative to Tangier and consequent on Spain's advertised claim to a readjustment of the convention in her favor, have already lasted nearly ten weeks. As during this period no official communication has been issued regarding their progress, it would appear that, at any rate in Paris and Madrid, the old practice of conducting negotiations behind closed doors, in contradistinction to that open diplomacy which was to be one of the fruits of the late war, is reasserting itself. Were this all, it would be sufficiently regrettable; but there is something more. Though no official announcement has been made, a detailed unofficial description of Spain's claims (which has never been repudiated) appeared first in the Spanish and then in the French press, and was forthwith telegraphed in all directions a few days after the conversations opened, a description which caused disquietude and has rendered the long silence that has followed, harmful.

For this description amounted, in effect, to complete Spanish control of Tangier itself and the incorporation of what is termed the International Zone in the Spanish Zone—a claim to which not only can no single power possibly agree (since six are already pledged to the convention as it stands) but one which conflicts with existing treaties excluding Tangier from such single-nation control. For these reasons it was widely anticipated that the Paris "conversations" would end in failure, unless Spain withdrew or modified her demands. This, it appears, she has not done, and today the belief exists, particularly in Tangier where the prolonged uncertainty since last year of what is going to happen, has had a disastrous effect on trade and business of every kind—that the negotiations have actually proved abortive, and that a deadlock has arisen between the two powers which neither desires to proclaim and which no other power feels called upon to end.

It is obvious that an artificial situation such as this, can, if further prolonged, only go from bad to worse. It is equally clear that the only possible road of advance toward a settlement of what may easily become an international question of some magnitude, lies in frankly and openly facing the facts. In 1912, and indirectly as the outcome of the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, France obtained through the agency of the then reigning Sultan, a treaty of protectorate over the whole of Morocco, with the exception of Tangier and an adjacent area of some 200 square miles; and later in the same year the price of Spain's consent to this treaty was paid by France, who had previously undertaken to recognize Spain's claim to the territory now known as the Spanish Zone.

The Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912, however, which sealed this contract, while it imposed on

Spain the responsibility of administering and maintaining order within this zone, stipulated that Spain should under no circumstances alienate or cede any portion of it to another power, and since Spain has never had any direct territorial treaty with Morocco and her position in that country (apart from certain places which have been Spanish possessions for centuries) is based solely upon her treaties with France, it follows that, in the event of Spain withdrawing, the territory in question, together of course with its incurred obligations, would automatically revert to France, who would then become mistress of practically the whole southern Mediterranean coast.

This, briefly, is the problem that lies at the root of the present secret "conversations." For under her treaties with France, Spain's task in Morocco, which involved her in a costly war, has, she declares, proved not merely unremunerative but greater and more costly than she can sustain, unless she obtains compensating advantages through the medium of Tangier which is the front door to a large section of her "sphere of influence" and where her own nationals greatly exceed in number those of all other European nations together. Failing these, it has been intimated she may withdraw her officials from the Administration there, penalize the place by imposing a tariff barrier round it which would divert Spanish imports to her own ports, or evacuate her zone altogether.

It is recognized that, in some respects, Spain has a strong moral case. We do not seek here to prejudge it in any way. Our purpose rather is to point out the necessity of abandoning secret political negotiations and investigating it by different methods. Had Spain not withdrawn from the League of Nations her case might suitably have been submitted to that tribunal. That, apparently, cannot now be done. But the questions involved are of international concern and in these circumstances they should surely be frankly faced and discussed without further delay, either by a specially appointed commission representing the six powers pledged to the convention of Tangier, or by a conference of the power signatories of the Act of Algeiras—with a view to a just and final settlement.

M. Loucheur's Berlin Speech

THE speech of Louis Loucheur, former French Finance Minister and big business man, before the Berlin Chamber of Commerce the other day, at which were present many men of prominence in both the political and economic activities of Germany, brings into the very center of the European limelight once again the man who perhaps more than any other has striven persistently in his purpose to bring about at least an economic United States of Europe.

M. Loucheur's limelight appearances are intermittent. You hear of him when you least expect it. His failures to receive the confidence of the French people as an officer in the Government have apparently not daunted him. This was notably so when as Finance Minister his tenure of office was but a matter of days. There is no denying, nevertheless, that his is a mentality out of the ordinary when it comes to economic problems, especially those of Europe. His is a thought that has freed itself to a large extent of the chauvinism so evident in most French politicians. M. Loucheur reaches out beyond the boundaries of nationalism and seeks cause and effect in economic conditions, while proposing economic measures for the solution of the world's problems. In his Berlin speech he reiterated this attitude and said that Europe must prepare and organize herself not to fight against America but to co-operate with the New World. In this can be seen a just appreciation of America's achievements in the domain of modern business and how the still somewhat traditional-bound methods of commerce in Europe can learn many a valuable lesson from the vast economic structure that has been built up with so much efficiency in the last fifty years in the United States.

Editorial Notes

Recently allusion was made in the Monitor to a report of the American Institute of Architects protesting against the encroachment of commercial structures upon Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., and overshadowing the White House. By implication, it has been claimed, the new building of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was placed in the class of such objectionable edifices. This it was not intended should be the case. It may be recalled that it is seventeen years since the MacMillan Commission, established by Congress, prepared a plan for the development of Washington in accordance with the original plan of L'Enfant. Since then, however, the Government has erected one building in accordance with the plan, and one in flagrant violation of it: Also since then one private organization—the United States Chamber of Commerce—has erected one building in accordance with the plan, a companion in style and in beauty to the Treasury Annex. If all the other buildings in that region could be made to conform to the Treasury Annex and the building of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the result would be a harmonious whole.

Books on etiquette have become so much the vogue of late that there should no longer be any mystery regarding those many problems which in the past have caused many to wonder. Prof. William Lyon Phelps, literary critic and professor of English at Yale University, is, however, the first, so far as is known, to have indicated that his dog indulged in any such luxury as the finer features of this twentieth century elegance. It all came about from some members of the New Haven Country Club objecting to the professor taking his dog onto the golf course. However, the dog, he said, has promised not to go on the course again. How is this for a pretty bit of dog humor, though?

He (the dog) is a dogmatic philosopher of sorts. He says that his favorite hole at the Links is the sixteenth because it has a dog leg, and even in the dogdays he is never tired of playing it. He has never galloped the course, but has always gone on a dog trot.

"Lanka," the Shining Land

AS I SIT at my window and look out over the indigo sea of the Tropics, as I regard the tall coco palms at the water's edge ever bowing toward their beloved ocean, and, above all, as I rejoice in this golden sunshine, it seems to me that the ancient peoples of Ceylon chose well when they selected the title, "Lanka"—the shining land—for their matchless isle. For of a certainty it is a "shining land," in its rich blue, its emerald green and its gleaming gold. And not less alluring than the glory in which nature has invested it is the many-hued color of its native life, blending the characteristics and customs of all the races of the East.

Sir Hugh Clifford, the present British Colonial Governor, calls Colombo the "Charing Cross of the East." And so far as the port goes that is an apt and sufficient characterization. People and ships from all the world are here, tarrying a little and then moving on, east and west, north and south. The wanderer of the "world cruise de luxe" makes his brief stop, falls a ready victim to "curio" dealers in "Oriental" objects made in Birmingham, Eng., is rushed to matches Kandy and back by motor, and then hurries on to Singapore or Port Swettenham. The more leisurely wanderer, "tramping" the world by sea, arrives on a dingy, far-roaming freighter, wanders the island until he has had his fill, the while watching the ship news and haunting consulates and shipping offices on the alert for still another dingy freighter bound he cares not where.

For every traveler, whatever his purposes or methods, passes through Colombo as, at one time or another, he passes through Charing Cross. As in Singapore and Said and Shanghai, the world meets in Colombo. Ships lie side by side behind the great breakwaters for an hour or a day, as if renewing old acquaintances, and then pass on to China, to Australia, to South Africa, to Europe. Likewise do men, and the coincidences of their meetings in Colombo are strange ones.

Recently I stood on the station platform and waved farewell to the American Consul from the far-east post of Kalgan, on the borders of Mongolia, as the trans-Indian train departed for the north. Our acquaintance had begun in Peking a few months before. A few days before I met, in one of the hotels, a man from Tahiti; and on another occasion, as I was walking along a beautiful country road ten miles outside Kandy, I encountered a professor from Yale on a world tour.

So does Colombo justify its latest appellation, but Colombo is no more Ceylon than Hong Kong is China, or than Papeete is Tahiti. It is an energetic, bustling tropical seaport, more colorful than any other, with the possible exception of Singapore, supremely beautiful in its flower-fringed, palm-embowered European quarter, international and interracial in its life, yet only a detail of the wonderful, richly hued kaleidoscope of nature that is "Lanka, the Shining Land."

For this immense island has more than 25,000 square miles of surface, and every one of them is a tropical beauty spot. It has its lowland, its "hill stations," and its mountain peaks. Its railways climb upward as climb the railways of the English and the Bernese Oberland. From the tropical atmosphere of Colombo you may ascend in a few hours 8000 feet to the climate and scenery of New England; and if you are energetic you may climb still farther by donkey and on foot to true alpine summits.

But when, if ever, Ceylon adopts the "slogan," the visitor will be met on the docks at Colombo by some such bit of alliteration as, "Come to Kandy." For Kandy, like Nikko and Agra and the Pyramids and the Victoria Falls, is an objective of objectives. Here, according to some of the ancient hill peoples of Ceylon, was the Garden of Eden; and from this vale of beauty the Kandyan Singhaless, or "highlanders," strove bitterly to bar Europe.

The Portuguese of the sixteenth century and the Dutch of the seventeenth never set foot into this glorious mountain valley, nor did the British until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the hills peoples, wearied with conflict, accepted the English King as their ruler. Up these mountain ways, through the passes and into the once impregnable fastnesses a remarkable railway leads today; and as it rounds a shoulder of the mountains not unforgettingly termed "Sensation Rock," it discloses such a panorama as to draw from the newcomer a gasp of amazement.

And when, emerging from the Kandy station, he finds himself in the very midst of one of the most picturesque native markets in the world, a market piled high with fruits of every sort, procurable for trifling sums, he searches the recesses of his travel experience for anything else anywhere in all the world like this tropical Eden of the "Shining Land."

Even Singapore's blended populace scarcely presents as many types of every race east of Suez as does Ceylon, nor as characteristic representatives of these races. Ceylon is the "melting pot" of the middle East. Here come the Indian peoples, including even a few from Afghanistan, Kashmir and far Tibet, to mingle with the dignified and voluminously clothed Arab, with the Malay and with the Chinese and the Japanese. And among the strictly native peoples, the Singhaless and the half-negroid Tamils, one encounters now and again a handful of the folk who probably were the original Ceylonese, the Veddis.

Strange people are these, their half-savage, sullen features suggesting the Papuan of Borneo and New Guinea, strange and little known, for their origin antedates all historic record or even legend. Thus one finds, gathered here in this tropical isle, a representation of pretty nearly every one of the numberless alien peoples who, in one degree or another, are the subjects of His Majesty, King George V. Like the mingled peoples of Honolulu and Singapore and Manila, they live here in rarely disturbed amity, going their own ways, following their own faith, living according to the habits of their kind. On one street is a Buddhist Temple; on another a Muhammadan mosque, on the next a Hindu shrine; and yonder towers the steeple of an Anglo-Saxon cathedral. Caste distinctions are rapidly losing their significance in the middle East, yet the mark of the comb worn upon the crown of the head still entitles the Singhaless of a certain caste to the homage of another, whatever may be their relative callings or economic circumstances.

The half-Europeanized Ceylonese has taken to foot-wear, but he is vastly in the minority, and shoes are still as rare among the Singhaless and Tamils as rain in Eden. Attired in high state otherwise though he may be, the boot is a convention he has not yet yielded to; and an amusing sight in some of the hotels is a Singhaless head waiter in much-adorned evening clothes, but still lacking foot-wear.

The breezes ever blow upon "The Shining Land," and, upland or lowland, the atmosphere is rarely oppressive. There is the northeast monsoon and the southwest monsoon, and each of them provides a sea breeze, strengthening always as the swift-passing tropical twilight yields to the scented night.

Though the latitude of Ceylon is low, the climate is delectable, almost as rare as that of Tahiti. And, quite as in the South Seas, does one linger too-long in "Lanka," he is apt by and by to feel its tender spell weaving itself inescapably into his thought. For Ceylon, if anywhere, epitomizes the "call of the East," that call which one never hears in his most seductive note until he has remained a while and then left. M. T. G.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

FROM the open-air picture exhibitions which from time to time are seen in various parts of Paris, the Government has acquired a number of works for the state museums. This is a surprising piece of news. We know the old cry that artists are allowed to remain for many years in poverty, completely unnoticed, and that official recognition comes last of all. But now it would seem that the complaint must be abandoned. The Government is not waiting until the painter acquires fame, but sends its representatives abroad in the streets to pick up pictures by unknown men. This is not far short of a revolution in the world of art.

At first when Daub Fairs—Foire aux Croûtes—were promoted in the busy streets by struggling artists, they were simply objects of curiosity. It was believed that they could not make much headway against the orthodox picture exhibitions, and the canvases would be bought by a public which knew nothing about art in an amused, charitable mood. But now the novelty has worn off, and the Daub Fairs in the open air have come to stay. Serious art lovers visit them. Discerning collectors have purchased valuable paintings. Finally, M. Maurice Moutet, on behalf of the Government, went to Montmartre in his official capacity and took down from the railings and unhooked from the lamp posts the paintings which attracted his attention. He brought them for moderate sums. Their destination has not been decided, but they will doubtless soon figure in the state galleries.

Puffing along the river, their lower decks almost level with the water, their upper decks crowded with holiday-makers, are the little Seine passenger steamers. They have made their reappearance and they go down the stream with the ancient buildings on its banks, the modern city roaring on either side, the busy factory-filled suburbs flanking it, and the pleasant countryside dipping its trees into the current. There is vignette after vignette in the constantly changing landscape, which offers the most curious contrasts. The reappearance of the steamboats marks the beginning of spring. There was a great rush of trippers to avail themselves of the possibility of a river excursion in ideal weather conditions. From Saint-Cloud and Suresnes to the city landing stages, there were long queues. The river still runs high and strong, and the little boats went along at an unusual speed. Cleaned and newly painted, they make a pleasing sight with their loads of holiday-makers, restoring to the river much of its old animation and charm.

Jules Jusserand, who for many years was the French Ambassador in the United States, is compiling all the instructions given to French Ambassadors in England during the long reign of Louis XIV. The task is tremendous, but the literary skill of M. Jusserand is well known. He has been working on this book for several years, but now that he has greater leisure he is making rapid progress, and hopes to finish it by the end of the year.

Once more the Comédie-Française has been the center of a controversial storm. It is good that the Comédie-Française should send out to foreign countries companies of its best actors. They have an artistic purpose, but incidentally they are propagandists, and they help to promote international relations. Yet it is essential that the Comédie-Française should appear abroad in the worthiest manner. Unfortunately, the name of the Comédie-Française was attached to a troupe of players which recently visited Berlin. It was the first time since the war that such representations had been given in Germany. Now, the so-called Comédie-Française company contained only one member, and that not a prominent member, of the national theater. The rest were indifferent actors, recruited from ordinary theaters. The result was a complete fiasco. The Berlin public was disappointed. Criticism was outspoken. The reputation of Paris greatly

suffered. The same thing has happened in Constantinople, where inferior companies using the name of the Comédie-Française have been severely judged. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the Comédie-Française can compose a sufficiently good company to send into foreign countries while maintaining its high standard in Paris. If the Comédie is to organize tours, it must deprive itself of its most important players, or its renown will unquestionably suffer.

The lamp posts of this city are to bear the street number of the nearest house to help those out at night, chauffeurs, etc. Many of those familiar with the numbering system of Paris, however, doubt the usefulness of the arrangement. For street numbers here know no rules. A street may change its name several times as it weaves about, and the numbering starts over again with each fresh start. Sometimes numbers run consecutively up one side and down the other. Sometimes the odd and even numbers on opposite sides of the streets are near each other, and sometimes they are not.

When should a word be admitted into official language? There are few words better known than "midinette." It is known not merely in France but in many other countries. Thousands of people who do not speak French employ it to designate the cheerful girl workers attached to the fashion houses. The midinette is a legendary figure in Parisian life. Yet the Académie Française, in spite of the excellent reasons for the acceptance of the word, has declined to place it in the dictionary. The academicians had a heated dispute. The walls of the old building looking on the river echoed with unusually animated discussion. The upshot of the deliberations was that midinette might be a girl whom we can encounter in the Paris streets, but midinette is not a word which we can encounter in French dictionaries. The decision may be just, but it will not be indorsed by the public. The academicians can shake their wise and learned heads, but the people of Paris will stick to the rejected appellation.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Leading the Prohibition Party to Victory

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I desire to give to you an "idea," and if you deem it worthy of your consideration, I should be glad to have it published. It is this:

You know better than I the status of both the old political parties and what their decision has been in regard to leaving out the so-called dry issue. If they have decided to leave it out, there is somewhere a man big enough to lead the Prohibition Party to victory (perhaps Mr. Borah). At any rate, it would be interesting to know how the great masses would greet such a proposition, also the politicians. I am always humbly striving to aid the cause of prohibition. R. LAMFON. Long Beach, Calif.

"The Bootleg Terror"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read with great interest the paragraph entitled, "The Bootleg Terror," on the front page of The Christian Science Monitor of March 11, 1927.

This fearless denunciation and exposure of crime is to be most highly commended, not only as an example of moral courage to inspire others to like endeavor, but as a most meritorious service to a world which needs urgent and perpetual stimulation to examine and rectify its outlook on alcohol in order to escape from its enslavement. It is always a joy to see a display of this power on the side of right. J. R. O. CORA. Loughall, Ire.